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The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889. VOL. 23. NO 35.

BEWARE!

I KNOW of soaps quite fair to see,
Take care!
They can both white and spurious be,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
They are fooling thee!

They claim to be the purest made,
Take care!
They are of an inferior grade,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
Buy the IVORY!

If they are recommended you,
Take care!
The grocer speaks not always true,
Beware! Beware!
Like as not
He is fooling thee!

Some counterfeits are white as snow,
Take care!
Almost like Ivory Soap they show,
Beware! Beware!
Trust them not,
They are fooling thee!

Hold on to that and shun the rest,
Take care!
It is the cheapest and the best;
Of frauds beware!
Trust them not,
Trust pure IVORY.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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Eases Pain Instantly. Strengthens Weak Parts. Quiets Nervousness.
Fresh Hops, Hemlock Gum and Pine Balsam, prepared and spread, all ready to apply.
Best Plaster Ever Made.

HOP PLASTER

COMPLETELY AND SPEEDILY CURES All Aches, Pains, Soreness or Weakness in the Back, Chest, Side, Kidneys, Shoulder, Neck, Limbs, or Muscles.

Look for the proprietor's signature
HOP PLASTER CO., BOSTON, on all genuine goods.
Sold by Drug and country stores. 25 Cts. 5 for $1. Mailed for price.

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Hartford, of Hartford,	5,288 609.97
Phœnix, of Hartford,	4.778,469.13
Springfield, of Springfield,	3.699,903.98
Fire Association, Philadelphia,	4.512,782.29
Guardian, of London,	20,603,323.71
Phœnix, of London,	6,924,563.48
Lancashire of Eng., (U. S. Branch)	1,642,195.66
Royal of England, " "	4,853 564.00
Mut. Ben. Lf. In. Co. Newark, N J	47,379,228 33

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Imperial, of London,	$8,658,479.00
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The undersigned has leased this well-known house, and is prepared to accommodate the public with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel.
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THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the chimneys.
It will not char the wick.
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With any other illuminating oil made.
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G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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Store—next door to First National Bank
MAIN STREET,
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SUMMER VISITORS.

How They Are Cared for on Uncle William's Farm—A Lawn Tennis Incident.

"I used to think I was a farmer," remarked Uncle William as he started to kill five chickens for dinner, "but since my relatives and my wife's relatives and their relatives and our many friends took to comin' here to spend their summer vacations I begin to think I ain't a farmer any more. I dunno. Keepin' hotel and restrunt, and house of refuge, and orphan asylum, and insanitarium may be farmin', but it didn't use to be.

"Early last month my wife's sister and her husband and his brother and his brother's wife and the children of both families come down from the city with about two cords of trunks and an appetite for garden sass that me and mother and the hired man ain't been able to more'n half satisfy. Then my sister and her husband, who is sufferin' from general debility or suthin', and their children and a nurse dropped in on us and commenced tellin' what a perfectly delightful farm we was runnin'. Then Lucy's feller and a couple of dudes that used to tend college with Thomas piled in on us. Then a cousin of my wife's brother-in-law and an old feller that said he was a friend of my father's blew in, and a few days ago a chap came along that said he had a patent dingus for ketchin' potato bugs by machinery that he'd like to trade off for board through the summer. I said I guessed I'd ketch 'em by hand this season and that my hotel and restrunt was just about chock up at the present time.

"In fact, I don't know how we could crowd in any more jest now. When me and mother went to the city, one time, they put us up four flights of stairs, and I felt kindy sorry we couldn't be just as perlite when they come to see us, but our house ain't but two stories high and we didn't have time to raise the roof, so we done the best we could. Some on 'em we chucked in the spare room, some on 'em in the side room, some on 'em in the hall, and some on 'em in the garret. Lucy's feller has had to sleep on the planer, the college dudes sleep in the woodshed, and me and the hired man sleep in the granery. Cyrus and Thomas and Henry take their lodgin' in the straw stack, and mother and Lucy lodge with Lem's folks. I never knew what it was before to run a summer resort. It beats conference and camp meetin's all holler.

"They all said they was just dyin' to see us, and I reckoned they was the way they took hold of the provisions. Me and the hired man and the boys spend an hour every morning digging potatoes, shelling green peas and pickin' chickens for the crowd, while mother pieces out the table every day or two to make room for extras.

"The visitors is all the time complainin' about their appetites, but I notice that our potatoes, and our green peas, and our chickens, and our garden sass is in purty steady demand all the time, and that our milk ain't sent to the factory any more. The college dudes and Lucy's feller and the children constitoot the milk factory.

"There is some amusin' things takes place on the farm when the visitors is here. I think I must tell you jest one. Lucy's feller and the college dudes was playin' what they call lawn tennis out in the cow pastur one day when Bill Greenfield's big red critter, Mose, strolled along that way and commenced gazin' at 'em earnestly through the cracks in a stone fence. Me and the hired man was watchin' of him from the potato field and we could see he felt hurt about suthin.

"The boys was waltzin' around the pastur' with their white coats and panties on and when at the height of their enjoyment 'Mose' backed up and started. I never saw lawn tennis when it looked more thrillin'. Me and the hired man jest stood there and watched three streaks of white and a streak of bright red railroad it across the farm, the red gradually approachin' the white and danger signals all along the line. Lucy's feller had the longest legs and commenced to look fer butternuts in the top of a tall tree, but the college boys couldn't trot so fast, and was assisted by 'Mose' to a reserve seat in the blackberry patch. When it comes to red and white colors in a race of this kind you want to put your money on the red mos' generally.

"Runnin' a summer resort is powerful expensive, but there's some things kinder excitin' and interestin' about it once in a while and I guess we'll stand it through the season."—B. H. Colegrove in Jamestown (N. Y.) Sun.

Fleas and Mosquitoes.

Another insect pest that has developed to an unusual extent this summer is the flea. Fleas are as plentiful here now as they are in California, where they led John Phœnix years ago to prescribe as the only protection or cure a coating of coal tar, applied warm to the whole body and patched from time to time when it cracked at the joints. In Brooklyn they, I hear, have a theory that the large Italian immigration is responsible for the present prevalence of the flea. In certain sections of this city the affliction is laid to the Chinamen. I am inclined to think, however, that the weather has something to do with it. This summer has been a combination of rain and roast, mostly rain. The rain breeds the mosquitoes. The heat breeds the fleas. Consequently, as we have had more rainy than hot weather, we have more mosquitoes than fleas.—New York News.

Complicated Relationships.

On Sunday last Miss Ella Clayton was wedded to Albert Phillips. The groom is 56 years old and the bride is not yet 14. A few years ago Cyrenius Clayton, the father of the bride, who was a widower, married a daughter of Mr. Phillips, the groom of Sunday. Each husband now becomes his daughter's stepson and each of the women becomes the granddaughter of herself. There are many other complicated relationships arising from this marriage, and when children are born to either couple the relationship will become much more complicated.—Eatonville Cor. New York World.

Noble Street Singers.

Now that the aristocracy are taking to trade they seem determined to let no industry escape. Even the street singer has titled rivals, for the other night the Marchioness of Bristol, the ladies Hervey, and a few of their friends went through the streets and squares of Belgravia, singing and playing on guitars and mandolins. They tried to suit all tastes, and sang "O Bella Italia" and "Oh dem Golden Slippers!" with equal vigor. The proceeds of the night's work are to be given to the Hospital Sunday fund.—London Star.

Increase of a Bad Habit.

The cigarette habit is increasing. The commissioner of internal revenue collected taxes last year upon 2,151,515,800, which is an increase of 288,789,260 over the preceding fiscal year. The number taxed is a pretty good indication of the consumption. The number of cigars taxed during the last fiscal year was 3,867,885,640, an increase of 22,658,990, showing that the consumption of cigarettes is increasing more rapidly than that of cigars.—Exchange.

LEATHER TANNED BY ELECTRICITY.

American Tanners Hear What Has Been Done in Europe by This Method.

The process of converting hides into leather, as now followed, consumes a space of time varying from six to twelve months. It also demands close attention and good management, as well as experience. Great care has to be exercised in the selection of material, else a lot of choice hides are found at the expiration of the tanning season to have deteriorated into second or even third quality leather. Tanners, and leather dealers generally, are accredited with being very careful and conservative in all their business methods.

With these facts in view it is not surprising that when it was reported from France that leather was being tanned by electricity, American tanners regarded the statement as a newspaper sensation. Twenty-four hours was considered pretty quick work for even electricity. It was not until the doubting Thomases had seen and felt that they believed. But now since tanning by this process seems an assured fact it is no longer regarded as a sort of transatlantic offset to our electric sugar refining. Every item that can be gleaned is thoroughly discussed and every source of information eagerly sought. That the earlier efforts in this direction were failures is true, but this was largely owing to a lack of electrical knowledge on the part of the inventors. They were unable to economically produce an effective current. And again, many experiments were necessary to learn the strength of the most effective current. But this in time was learned, as was also its most economic means of production. Only a uniform current will give good results.

The process, as described by those who have seen it, is a very simple one. The hides are placed in large cylinders, which revolve upon horizontal axles. The drum is filled with a decoction of tannin and closed. Provision is made for the passing of a current of electricity through the drum. The drum is kept slowly revolving until the process of tanning is completed. The length of time required varies with the nature of the hide. For the lighter skins, such as sheep and goat, which used to require from three to six months, by the electric process are tanned in twenty-four hours. The heavier hides, such as calf, ox, cow or horse, require from seventy-two to ninety-six hours. By the old fashioned bark process twelve months or even more would have been taken.

The cost of production is greatly reduced by this method, for not only is the saving in time, but in labor. The actual cost of working is reduced over 50 per cent. By the bark process the cost of tanning is from seven to eight cents per pound of dry leather, as against that of three to four cents by the electric methods. And again, where a force of fifty men were required to produce a given quantity of leather, only ten are needed to produce the same by the new methods. Heretofore large capital has been required to run a tannery having a regular weekly output. As hides often require to lie in the tan vats nearly a year, it will be seen that a great number must be in process of tannage in order that a certain amount of leather be turned out each week. In addition to extensive plant, heavy investments are represented by the hides in tannage. But the electric process completely revolutionizes this. Hides purchased on Monday have been converted into leather and put on the market by Saturday.

Just what effect the electric current has upon the tannin is as yet a question of dispute. Some claim that its affect is upon the tannin, giving it more active properties. Others say that it effects the hide only. Professor S. P. Thompson, who has examined the process, thinks that the effect is to open the pores of the hide and so permit a more rapid access of the tannin solution. Another claims that the current renders the gelatine more soluble, so that it is able to combine more rapidly with the tannin. There is reason to believe that there is truth in both these statements, from the fact that the leather is much more pliable and of greater strength than that of the long process.

A company has recently been formed in England which is preparing to tan quite extensively by electric process. They will have an exhibit of their leathers at the Paris exposition, as will also the French Electric Tanning company. Our visiting tanners, leather dealers and shoe manufacturers will no doubt view it with interest. One of our largest leather dealers has decided upon a Paris trip, especially to learn more of this, what he termed a few months ago a new fangled idea.—New York Mail and Express.

A Bird That Dances.

Macon has the most remarkable bird in the known world, being nothing less than a musical gander. This wonderful bird is owned by some negroes living in the vicinity of the gas works, at the foot of Mulberry street. For several weeks the employes of the gas works, as well as the electric light works in the same neighborhood, have been seen to stop every evening on quitting work and surround a lot of little negroes who daily congregate on the square near the railroad embankment. Yesterday a Telegraph man determined to see the cause of the gathering, and on proceeding to the locality found the little negroes engaged in "patting" with all their might and an old gray goose in the center of the circle dancing, first on one foot and then on the other. The gander seemed to enjoy the dance, and, though it might read like a "fake," was keeping most excellent time to the rude music of the children. For an hour or so that fool goose will dance to the patting, always stopping when the children cease their music, and seems always ready to resume. Any one who will take the trouble to go down to the gas works any of these evenings will see the wonderful goose.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.

An Empress' Economy.

The Japan Weekly Mail, in a recent issue, observes that the empress of Japan has long shown an extreme interest in all the charitable institutions of Tokio which are devoted to women and children. Especially is this the case in regard to the Tokio Female hospital, which has proved so useful to the poorer classes in the capital that larger premises became necessary, while the funds were insufficient for the purpose. Her majesty cast about for some methods of giving effectual assistance to the institution, and at last decided that she could best do so by exercising strict economy in her personal expenditure and devoting what could be spared to the hospital. As the result of one year's saving, her majesty has just bestowed a sum of 8,446 yen, 99 sen and 8 rin on the institution. This amounts to about $7,500. A sen is equivalent to a halfpenny, and contains 10 rin. "There is something picturesque," observes The Mail, "about these sen and rin. They represent an account minutely and faithfully kept between her majesty's unavoidable expenses and the benevolent impulse that constantly urged her to curtail them. Such gracious acts of sterling effort command admiration and love."

Could Not Buy Her Love.

A singular case was tried in Justice Patrick's court, two Italians, Martin Petreck and Santos Cordova, being principals. Cordova was the self assumed guardian of a pretty, dark eyed Italian girl. He clothed and educated her, and intended some day to make her his wife. About April 1 Petreck appeared upon the scene and also fell in love with the maiden, and proposed marriage, but the young lady told him that Santos had claim on her affections. Petreck asked Santos what he would take for love and affections. He set the price at $150, and a bargain was made. Petreck paid Cordova $50 in cash and gave him a note for $100, payable in two years, for which consideration Cordova gave up all claim to the maiden.

Petreck was not as happy after the transfer as he expected to be. The maiden did not lavish upon him the same affection that she had shown Santos Cordova. He got tired of the bargain and wanted to trade back. He finally secured the note for $100, but Cordova was obstinate as to the $50 which had been paid in cash. A suit was the result. The court decided that an illegal contract had been made, the terms of which could not be enforced. Cordova won the suit, and the plaintiff had to pay the costs. The maiden thinks Petreck had a mercenary motive in the affection, and still clings to Cordova, her first love.—Tacoma Cor. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Illuminated Water.

For a long time the illumination of cascades by the electric light has proved a never failing source of pleasure to the public; the lighting up of the Falls of Niagara, in this way, remarks an exchange, is one of the most beautiful spectacles that can well be imagined. But this method of illuminating falling water has lost its novelty, and a new idea, which was put into practice a few years ago in London, has taken its place, and is now adopted for the illumination of the fountains at the Paris exposition.

This is to imprison the luminous ray within the liquid jet, and that so perfectly that each particle of water becomes, as it were, incandescent, while the whole system is transformed into a brilliant mass of molten gold or silver of any color that it may be desired to impart.

Before the eyes of the astonished spectator the jets of water suddenly change in the intensity of their light and color; luminous in themselves and sparkling like a display of fireworks in the darkness, they throw innumerable sparks in all directions, but, unlike a display of fireworks which lasts only for an instant, the effect can be prolonged for any desired time. The variations in the luminous intensity, as well as in the power and heights of the jets, combine to give a special charm to the effects produced.—New York Telegram.

Our Legation in London.

The official quarters of the American minister in England would be a disgrace to the United States if they were no bigger than Henrico county. A small tin sign beside a door in a tall building in Victoria street contains the legend that this is "The Legation of the United States of America." You are fortunate if you can find the place, for no one you ask has ever heard of it. Some think it is at a steamship company's. Having found the place, you ring a bell. After a long time a maid opens the door. You say you wish to see the American minister. Instead of showing you into an ample office she waves her hand towards the back of the passage, where it is narrowed by the stairway, and with a sniff disappears. You wander darkly back and find a door with a card signifying that this is "The Legation" of the great country from which you hail. The upper panel is of smoked glass, to admit a ray of light into the passage, but as it does not enable you to see you feel until you find the bell, when you ring again. This time a messenger opens the door and you are ushered into "The Legation"—three or four dim, dingy little rooms—with old, worn tables and chairs and old, faded, worn carpets. There is not an insurance office in Richmond which is not better furnished.—London Cor. Richmond Times.

SHE CAN FISH.

Mrs. Brownell, of Bath, Kills an Eight Pound Salmon Trout Scientifically.

Few women include in their summer outing outfit fishing rods and an extensive selection of tackle. Prominent among the few who do is Mrs. Brownell, of Bath. Her rods and tackle are chosen with special care as to quality, and are not carried as an ornamental appurtenance, but for real practical use.

Mrs. Brownell is an enthusiastic and scientific angler. She has the record this season of killing the only salmon trout ever taken in Keuka lake on a six ounce rod. Salmon trout ordinarily lie in the deepest water, and the regulation tackle is a heavy hand line and troll, or a stiff rod rigged with heavy line and a gang of ten hooks, on which is impaled a small fish known as the saw belly. This bait is a fish with glittering scales, and is attached to the hook dead.

The rig is known as the Seth Green gang, Seth Green having introduced it among the Keuka lake fishermen. It is trolled, like the spoon, in deep water with a heavy lead attached to the line, which is let out from two to three hundred feet.

Mrs. Brownell was fishing for black bass near Gibson's, using live bait. She had landed a number of bass, when she had a strike that surprised her. She had hooked the fish, and instantly knew that it was not a bass she had fastened, for it dashed furiously for the deep water toward the middle of the lake. Although it was an almost unheard of thing for salmon trout to be feeding in the water where she was fishing, she was convinced that this was a salmon trout that she had hooked, and she quickly governed herself accordingly. Her husband was with her in the boat, and started from his seat to assist her, but she quietly told him that she wanted to get that fish, and consequently the best thing he could do was not to get in her way.

There are few anglers, no matter how experienced, who could have successfully handled, with such light tackle, the tugging, struggling, dashing fish that was doing its best to tow Mrs. Brownell and her boat out into the lake, but she manipulated the fish with such skill that with all his strength and cunning he failed to catch her off her guard, so that he could snap the delicate line and leader to which the elastic rod and its masterly handling alone gave sufficient strength to hold him. The fish fought for half an hour, and then gave up. Mrs. Brownell reeled him to the boat, and lifted him over the side with her own hands.

The fish was a splendid specimen of the salmon trout, and when laid out in the boat stretched from one side of it to the other. The trout weighed nearly eight pounds, and would have been a prize that the sturdiest angler with the regular unbreakable salmon trout tackle would have made his boast for days. Mrs. Brownell took the honors of her catch modestly, and finished the day by killing a number of thumping black bass.—Hammondsport Cor. New York Sun.

MITCHELL'S SAD CASE.

Abducted and Married, and Now Seeking Divorce from Whomever He Wedded.

Last week a young man named Mitchell applied to the courts for a divorce. If his tale is true, something should be done for him on account of the wrongs he has suffered and the patience with which he has endured them. Mr. Mitchell tells the court that just about a year ago he was wandering beneath the pleasant shades of Evanston, neither thinking nor doing ill, when two strange men accosted him and told him they were detectives and had a warrant for his arrest. He followed them submissively to a place where they met a third man, who told Mr. Mitchell he must go at once to Chicago and there be married to a young woman whose name, he says, he had never before heard. He was so paralyzed by this information that he made no effort to get his freedom. He did not cry out and implore the aid of the bystanders. There would have been humanity enough in Evanston to rescue him from his impending doom if he had cried out that he had been kidnaped and was on his way to the altar of sacrifice.

He was carried to a Chicago hotel and there locked up. Instead of ringing the bell, getting a boy and sending him for the police, this remarkable young man waited in gloomy patience for the inevitable. He did not stick his head out of the window and cry for help, nor scribble a note telling of his forlorn condition and throw it into the street hoping that some one would pick it up and hasten to his relief. He did none of the things which innocent young men do when they have been snatched away from their friends and immured in gloomy dungeons. At last there came a minister whom he had never seen before and a young woman who was quite as much of a stranger to him. A marriage ceremony was performed, though he frequently interrupted it with his protests, and when it was over he was told to go his way, which he did, and since then he has been musing over the whole inexplicable affair. He has not seen his wife since, and doubts if he would know her.

It is an unpleasant position for a man to be in to know that he has a wife and yet not know who or where that wife is. For all that he knows she may suddenly begin to run up bills in his name. She may compromise his honor. She may burst in upon him when he is in the pleasant society of ladies or is having a jolly time of it with men, and claim him as her own. A wife lurking somewhere in the darkness is a constant menace. A man in such a plight may meet and fall in love with his wife, and apply for a divorce from her, so he may marry her. All this Mr. Mitchell put up with for a year, and finally asked the court to put him out of his misery.

The nervous young men of Chicago, after reading Mr. Mitchell's story, will probably turn pale when they think that what has happened to him may happen to them; that they, too, may be abducted and married. Heiresses have often been carried off and given husbands against their will, but if young men, especially wealthy ones, are exposed to a similar fate in this enlightened age, in a city like this, western civilization is a failure. Instead of carrying arms to protect themselves from robbers, men will have to carry them to defend themselves from detectives, ministers and brides.—Chicago Tribune.

Germany's Emperor as a Baby.

It is interesting to read her majesty's opinion of her grandchild, now Kaiser Wilhelm II, when he was a baby. At the baptismal functions neither Prince Albert nor the queen was able to be present, and the latter, in her own peculiar style, wrote to her uncle, King Leopold of the Belgians, as follows: "Oh, uncle! it almost breaks my heart not to witness our dear first grandchild's christening. I don't think I ever felt so disappointed. And then it is an occasion so gratifying to both nations, and brings them so much together." The queen's introduction to her first grandchild took place about some twenty months later, when she wrote: "He is such a little love! He came walking in at Mrs. Hobbs' (his nurse) hand, in a little white dress with black bows, and was so good. He is a fine fat child, with a beautiful white, soft skin."—London Standard.

The Great Chocolate Makers.

The reaping and other agricultural machines shown at the Paris exhibition have been tested on the great farm, at Noisiel, of Mme. Menier, the head of the chocolate making house, she having put her land and harvests at the disposal of the jury. The manufactory at Noisiel turns out about 40,000,000 pounds of chocolate a year. The tin paper with which the cakes are covered costs $100,000 per annum, and the work of wrapping up the cakes gives employment to 600 women. The Meniers have their own railway to meet the main line; they have their own cocoa plantations in Nicaragua, and they grow their own sugar. They employ 1,500 workmen in all, whose children receive a gratuitous education, and who get 6 per cent. for all savings they confide to their employers. The house started in 1816.—Chicago Tribune.

One Trust Fund.

Trust funds certainly are sometimes well applied. Thus, a fund of $20,000, bequeathed in 1860 by Jonathan Phillips to the city of Boston, the income of which is to be "annually expended to adorn and embellish the streets and public places in said city," has given to the city fine statues of Josiah Quincy, John Winthrop and Samuel Adams, and otherwise has been used for the adornment of the city.—New York Tribune.

A Big Ox.

Presumably the largest ox in the world is on exhibition at the Bourbon stock yards in this city. He stands eleven hands high, is eleven feet in the girth, five feet from brisket to top withers, three and a half feet across the rump, and weighs 4,000 pounds. He has been exhibited at all the fairs in this section.—Louisville (Ky.) Telegram.

The Irish scientific expedition, which has been trawling in the Atlantic ocean, has returned after a successful voyage. One day the voyagers struck against a dead whale with a crowd of big sharks tearing the carcass to pieces. The scientists at once lowered a boat and with their rifles fought the monsters. They killed two of the sharks, one of which was taken on board the steamer. The scientists state that the present exploration has been far more successful than any of the four previous ones. They succeeded this time in obtaining larger takes of rarer specimens.—Court Journal.

Married Five Times.

Dr. Burke, of Walton county, Fla., who is 96 years old, is the father of thirty-nine children, five of them being girls. He has been married five times. One of his wives was an Indian, of whom six of his children were born. The old gentleman, who is humpbacked, carries himself well for his years, and says that he is at all times ready to go, having done his duty by his country. His residence is near De Funiak springs.—Herald of Health.

Horses Killed by Ticks.

A remarkable and disastrous plague to stock is now raging in Daviess county, Ind. During the last few weeks a number of farmers in various parts of that county have lost some of their finest horses. An investigation as to the cause of the strange occurrences brought to light what seems an incredulous state of affairs, but has proved an absolute fact. It was found that ticks are actually killing horses, which the pests attack in great swarms, and suck the blood from the animal until it is helpless and is relieved of its sufferings by death. Examinations show that the pests eat their way through the hide into the flesh. It is thought the ticks were brought by the Texas ponies, which have been sold here in the last few months. The ticks attack cows, but do not seem to have the same effect as on horses.—Exchange.

A Novel Turnout at Long Branch.

The funniest turnout down here is a veritable tub—one of those basket things, you know—to which is hitched the fastest of little ponies, rejoicing in the name of Venus. Whenever the owner of this trap wishes it to appear, in a loud voice so that the entire household may enjoy it he calls out: "Put Venus in the tub!" As the gentleman is singularly handsome, he is generally known to his women friends as Adonis.—"Bab" in St. Louis Republic.

She Can Outride a Comanche.

Miss Johanna Kemler, a belle of Paradise Valley, Nev., has set out for Paris. She rides any animal that wears hair and hoofs, and cares no more for a saddle than does a wild Indian. She is as much at home on the side of a galloping steed as on his back. With her horse at full speed she can pass under his neck and come up on the other side, a feat that few Comanches care to undertake.—Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

A Millionaire's Floating Palace.

A strange looking craft appeared off the ocean front a day or two ago, being pulled along at a slow pace by a tugboat. The fog was so dense that not even the many seafaring people around could make out what it was. Some suggested that it might be Noah's ark, sent here by the Almighty in anticipation of a flood; others said it was the floating palace from Coney Island, and others even made the foolish remark that it was one of the houses carried away during the Johnstown flood. It finally reached the bar buoy on Thursday night, and yesterday morning was brought into the inlet on the flood tide, when its true character was disclosed to the curious throng in waiting. It is a magnificently appointed boat house, on the lower floor of which is snugly resting a very handsome steam launch, which can be run out at pleasure. The name of this floating palace is the Falcon, and it is owned by Mr. Alexander MacGaw, a prominent and wealthy bridge builder of Philadelphia.—Atlantic City Cor. Philadelphia Times.

A Feline St. Bartholomew.

A terrible carnage of cats has been organized at Corbeli, not far from Paris. Two persons living in the town were bitten by a local "tabby," which was declared rabid by a veterinary surgeon, whereupon the destruction of the town pussies en masse was decreed by the inhabitants. It is to be hoped, however, that the good people who have organized the massacre will be brought to their senses before they pave the way for a plague of rats and mice, a contingency to which their present wild and extraordinary conduct would seem to point. In the meantime the victims of the "rabid cat" have started for M. Pasteur's laboratory in Paris.—Paris Cor. London Telegraph.

Silver Point Sketching.

Mr. Charles Sainton is hard at work at his silver point sketches, which are to be exhibited at Dowdeswell's next October. Forty pictures will be required altogether, and the artist is about half way through already. A silver point is simply a sketch made on prepared paper, with a bit of silver mounted in a holder in lieu of a bit of lead. The effect is extremely delicate, and many of Mr. Sainton's portraits look like faces seen in a dream. The study of this art is said to be deeply absorbing, and it possibly owes some of its fascination from the extreme care requisite in its execution. Erasure is impossible, and a false step can never be retrieved. Mr. Sainton's sketches are varied in character, and the select party of friends who were recently invited to view his work at his studio were much delighted at the delicate effect of the pictures, all set off by white enamel frames.

A large decorative sketch of a nymph floating over a limpid lake, followed by a fairy sprite, was exceedingly well composed, and there were portraits of society beauties and heads of artists' models. But by far the most effective thing in the whole collection was the danseuse, sketched from memory at the Empire. The medium is particularly suited to the transparent draperies, fairy like effects, and the graceful figures, with their floating skirts and star crowned hair, are beautifully brought out against a soft shaded background. We may safely predict a great success for Mr. Sainton's exhibition, which will probably revive a taste for this fascinating art.—London Star.

Their Sixtieth Anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse S. Butler, of this city, as the guests of their daughter, Mrs. A. C. Luther, celebrated on Tuesday the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage. They were married at Albion, Orleans county, Aug. 6, 1829. Mr. Butler has passed an active business life, and now, at the age of 82, enjoys life at the family home in East Washington street. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Butler, of Pompey, each of whom died at the age of 93 years, lived till past their seventieth marriage anniversary, and two of his brothers and two of his sisters lived with their partners for periods varying from fifty to sixty-three years. Mr. Butler and one sister, Mrs. Ella W. Boss, of Fabius, are the last surviving members of a family of eight children.—Syracuse Courier.

The "Foreign Devil."

An anti-sewing machine guild has been formed by the Chinese tailors of Hong Kong. A Chinaman who had joined the "party of progress," and had been using the sewing machine, was recently waited upon by a deputation from the guild and requested to pay to its members thirty taels as compensation for using the "foreign devil." He refused and was instantly assailed. The police saved his life, but he is not quite so eager now to use the sewing machine.—New York Tribune.

The Koburger Bible.

The latest addition to the private collection of antiquities, curios, old manuscripts, in possession of Gen. Charles W. Darling, of Utica, N. Y., is a perfect copy of the Koburger Bible, printed in folio by Anthony Koburger, of Nuremburg, 1483. Previously to this time printing had been done mostly in Latin, although in 1480 the Italians began to print with Greek and Hebrew types. Anthony Koburger was distinguished for his learning as well as celebrated for the elegance of his printing. He was likewise a very extensive book seller, and had large book stores in his own city, Lyons, and in many other of the great European cities. In twenty-six years he printed thirteen editions of the Bible, twelve in Latin and one in Greek, all large folios, and extremely beautiful specimens of the art.—New York Times

A Sure Sign.

Merritt—I'm afraid Cora's love for me isn't just what it might be.

Giles—That's nonsense, old boy. She fairly idolizes you.

Merritt—I don't know so much about that. I gave her a costly present last night, and before she thanked me she ran upstairs to show it to her mother.—Judge.

The Columbian.

G. E. Elwell, J. E. Sittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

Lycoming County Democrats have nominated Edward W. Michael for Sheriff, John L. Geunter, prothonotary; Charles J. Reilly district attorney; Edward J. Eldred, county surveyor.

A notice was posted at the works of the Montour Iron and Steel Company of Danville last week announcing an advance in the rate of puddlers wages to $3.75 per ton, other wages to advance in the same proportion. The outlook there is more favorable than for some time past.

DIVIDING AN ELECTION DISTRICT.

OPINION OF JUDGE METZGER IN THE GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP CASE.

As the proceedings in the matter of the petition of citizens of Greenwood Township for division into two election districts is the first case under the Act of 1876 in this county where there has been a contest, the opinion of Judge Metzger will be found of public interest, as setting forth the method of procedure in such cases. Under his ruling, notice must be given of every meeting by the commissioners, and the residents must be heard upon the division line which the viewers propose to lay out. The Act of Assembly does not require that any notice whatever shall be given. It would seem that the viewers must continue to meet and give notice, until they make a line that all are satisfied with, which in case of a contest will render the proceeding lengthy, and expensive. Below is the opinion in full:

OPINION.

This is a proceeding under the Act of May 18th 1876 P. L. 178 to divide the Township of Greenwood into two Election Districts, so as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof.

The petition for this purpose was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said County of Columbia and on the 10th day of February 1888 Commissioners were appointed to inquire into the propriety of granting the prayer of petition. They reported in favor of dividing said Township into two Election Districts, and on the 24th, day of Sept. 1888 their report was confirmed Nisi, by said Court.

On the 28th day of November A. D. 1888, exceptions to this report were filed by certain inhabitants of Greenwood Township. These exceptions are six in number but it is admitted that the only ones worth discussing are Second, Third, and Fourth which are as follows; 2nd. "The Commissioners under the amended petition of May 14. 1888, proceeded to meet and make a division line dividing the Election District without complying with the Order of Court."

3rd. "No notice of the time and place of meeting was given the inhabitants of the Township after May 14. 1888, by the commissioners, nor any one else."

4th. "The inhabitants of the Township had no notice of meeting of the Commissioners July 19. 1888, and August 15. 1888, at which last meeting, the division line was agreed upon and run dividing said Township into two Election Districts, and at which two meetings they discharged their duties in an illegal manner."

It appears from the record in this case, and the facts admitted that the Commissioners were directed by the Order of the Court, to give five days notice, by at least six handbills written, or printed and posted up in public places in said Township, of the time and place of meeting, for the purpose of discharging the duties of their appointment; that they first met on the 22nd of March 1888, at the Hotel in Millville, and that notice of this meeting had been given according to law,—that after hearing testimony for and against a division, the Commissioners adjourned—that they met again on the 4th day of May 1888, after giving five days notice as required, and resumed their investigations. Notice having in the meantime been given that an application would be made to the next Court of Quarter Sessions by the petitioners, for an amendment to the order, the Commissioners again adjourned after receiving petitions, and remonstrances from the Citizens of the District. That at both these meetings different lines were proposed and discussed pro and con, but no line was agreed upon by the Commissioners upon either of said days.

On the 14th day of May A. D. 1888, a petition was filed amending the original petition which reads as follows: The polling place in one to be located at Millville, and in the other at Rohrsburg, shall be changed to read: One of which said polling places shall be located at Millville, and the other wherever the Commissioners may determine.

The Commissioners again met on the 19th day of July 1888, at Bloomsburg, without having given any notice to the inhabitants, and which consequently was not attended by any of the Citizens of said Township.

At this meeting, the matter of the division was talked over and considered by the Commissioners, and the division line as reported, being one about a mile or there about still further West of the line suggested at the second meeting, and never before proposed, was then and there adopted and determined upon, this meeting was for the purpose of considering the evidence in the case, and determining upon a report.

That the Commissioners met again Aug. 15, 1888, at Eyers Grove for the purpose of running out the line adopted at the former meeting and the line as reported by them was actually run out on that day. No notice of this meeting was given to any of the inhabitants of the Township and no discussion of said line by citizens of the Township took place either at this, or the previous meeting of July 19, 1888.

The soundness of the exceptions in this case depends on two questions. First, whether, in this proceeding notice to the inhabitants of the Township is necessary, and Secondly, if necessary whether the notice given of the first and second meetings of the Commissioners, is sufficient, or whether notice should also be given of the 3rd & 4th meetings or both of them.

The Act of Assembly under which this proceeding is brought does not in express terms require notice to be given, to the inhabitants; but that such notice should be given, is clearly implied from the language used, and the purpose of the Act. The division is to be made, "So as to suit the convenience of the inhabitants thereof." If their convenience is to be considered, they must be consulted and heard, and this should not be done without notice to them. If we could have any doubt on this question it would be removed in this case, by the fact that the Order of the Court to the Commissioners expressly requires notice to be given. The power of the Court to make this order cannot be questioned by the petitioners. It is their own proceeding and the order was made at their instance and becomes a necessary part of their proceedings. We therefore hold that the notice in this case was essential and that without it the report of the Commissioners could not be sustained.

We come then to consider the next question, whether a notice to the inhabitants of the Commissioners Third or Fourth meeting was required. It is claimed that the purpose of the Third meeting was to consider the evidence in the case, and adopt a report, therefore no notice was necessary.

We would feel like sustaining this view of the case, if the Commissioners had adopted any line which had been proposed at any of the previous meetings.

We might then conclude that they based their decision upon evidence they had heard at these former meetings. But, how can we so conclude, when, they in fact adopt and determined at this third meeting upon a line about a mile or there abouts, still further West of the line suggested at the second meeting, and one, that was never before proposed. So far as the record in this case shows, the inhabitants never knew that the line adopted had ever been suggested until, after the Commissioners had run it out and made their report to the Court. The Commissioners are not only to inquire into the propriety of the division, but if a division be determined upon, it must be made to suit the convenience of the inhabitants of the Township. There may be little disputes on the subject of division, but where the line shall be, may be the very question which most seriously affects the interests of the inhabitants. Therefore, before a line is adopted, they should have an opportunity of being heard on the question of its adoption. What was said by Kennedy J. in the case of Macoungie Township, 3rd Rawle 476, in reference to the division of a Township, is applicable to the case before us.

He said inter alia, If then the inhabitants of the Township have the right, and must exercise it in the first place, of deciding whether their convenience requires a division of their Township, or not, as it must be admitted I think they have, it follows that they have a right to decide where the line of division shall be, if a division be made at all, because whether their convenience shall in any degree be promoted by a division of the Township may depend in their opinion entirely, or at least mainly, where the line of division shall be."

Had notice been given of the third meeting at which the line agreed upon could have been discussed, it might perhaps have been unnecessary, to give notice of the meeting at which the line thus agreed on was run out. But, as no notice, was given of either of these meetings, the report of the Commissioners must be set aside.

Exceptions have also been filed to the bill of cost and expenses in this case. We think the charges of the Commissioners are reasonable. It would seem from their report that they had four meetings, and we may fairly presume that they may have spent some additional time in preparing their report, and making the plot or draft attached. We also see no impropriety in J. C Brown charging a part of his time as Commissioner, and the other portion of his time, when so employed, as surveyor. We dismiss the first and second exceptions to the bill of costs without further comment.

The third exception raises the question whether the County is liable to pay for the services of the petitioners' counsel, and his necessary expenses. This item is claimed under the provisions of the first section of Act of 1875 P. L 29, which is as follows. "In all cases of the division, or creation of Election Districts, by the Court of Quarter Sessions of any County, in this Commonwealth, the said Court shall order the costs and expenses there of to be paid from the Treasury of the proper County" &c.

The County is not a party to the proceedings, but as elections are part of the machinery of the Government and the public at large is interested in them, as well as the locality which composes a district, it seems to be the policy of the law that all expenses incurred in holding and conducting the elections, or in creating and forming the Districts, should be paid out of the County Treasury, which is a common fund raised by taxation of the inhabitants of all the districts in the County.

The Act governing this proceeding does not provide for the payment of any costs or expenses by the parties litigant. The question before us is not what is taxable as the costs or expenses of the successful party. The Act fixes the liability of the County to pay all costs and expenses but does not define what shall be considered as legal costs and expenses in such proceedings. It appears to us, *that it was intended by the Legislature, that it should cover all expenditures necessarily incurred.* It is plain that the word "Costs" alone, would include only taxable costs, and as Attorney's fees in Penna., are not taxable costs, no such item could be allowed, if no other term were used in the Act. But the Legislature saw fit to use in addition the word, "Expenses". Now, while costs are expenses and these terms are sometimes used as synonymous, yet strictly speaking, "Expenses," is a wider term than "Costs," and usually includes much more. It embraces generally, an expenditure or outlay, while costs, are only such expenses as are expressly allowed by positive law and made taxable as such. No attorney fee is fixed in a proceeding of this kind, and therefore could not be taxed as costs. But if the amount claimed is reasonable, and his services are necessary, we hold that then his compensation is part of the necessary expenses of the petitioners, and is included within the term expenses used in the Act of 1875 The counsel fee in this case is, admitted to be reasonable, and as we think the services of an attorney necessary in such a case we allow this item as a part of the necessary expenses of the proceeding and dismiss the exceptions.

The following Order is made in this case:

And now to wit Aug. 24th 1889 the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th exceptions to the report of the Commissioners are sustained and the report is set aside. On the same day the exceptions to the bill of costs, and expenses filed are dismissed.

By the Court
JNO. J. METZGER,
Pres't Judge Specially Sitting.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

Washington, D. C. Aug. 30 '89.

The Navy department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Gherardi, commanding the North Atlantic squadrom, asking that the New American minister to Hayti be sent immediately as Legitime had abdicated and Hippolyte is now on top in that changeable little island. The French and English captains have placed themselves under Admiral Gherardi's orders in case of any trouble at Port-au-Prince. Fred Douglass is the new minister. It is expected that he will start this week. It is said that the Haytians object to Douglass as Minister; they want a white man.

Permission has been granted by the Agricultural department to some of the Knight Templars who will attend the Conclave in this city next October to pitch their tents in the department grounds.

The Postmaster General is alone in his glory this morning and he only arrived in town today, and it is doubtful whether he will remain. No other member of the cabinet is expected before next week.

A special train left this city Saturday night with a large crowd bound for Milwaukee to attend the G. A. R. encampment. The business men of Washington have invited the organization to hold their next annual encampment here.

Arrangements have been completed for a grand excursion, extending from October 3rd, to November 14th, and taking in every place of interest from Omaha to Massachusetts, to be given by the State department to the delegates to the Three America's Congress which meets here October 2. Some unfavorable comment has been made here because the South is not to be visited by the excursionists. It hardly seems fair to leave that section out as long as it is on a trip which has to be paid for by the Government.

"Mahone's nomination by the republicans" said a Virginia democrat of prominence, "has made the fight in Virginia a serious thing for us. Mahone, as an organizer, has few equals and no superiors and we have got a hard fight on hand to hold the State" The same views are expressed by many democrats here. They believe they can win but only by the hardest kind of work.

To think of the International Exposition of 1892, being held in any other city than Washington is out of the question. The Government owns ample grounds here right down in the heart of the city to erect all the necessary buildings upon. Four fifths of the Congressmen heard from on the subject favor Washington and there is not the slightest doubt that the Exposition will be held here as it should be.

Civil Service Commissioner Lyman says that the report sent out from here stating that the Commissioners had talked with President Harrison about the proposed extension of the rules to cover the chiefs of divisions in the departments is an error. The subject has not been called to the President's attention, but will be, when he returns to this city as the Commissioners are unanimously in favor of its adoption. An open rupture between the Commission and one of the Cabinet is said to be one of the probabilities of the near future.

The navy department has had to issue new proposals for building the five new cruisers provided for at the last session of Congress, because the bids received for those first issued were all in excess of the amount appropriated. It is feared that vessels of the class desired cannot be built for the amounts stipulated by Congress, and that the matter will have to be referred back to that body for further action. We seem to have all sorts of drawbacks in the building of our new navy.

Representative Breckenridge of Kentucky was in this city last week. He does not think the republicans will have any trouble to organize the House nor does he think there will be any serious contentions over the contested election cases unless the republicans attempted to seat men not legally entitled to the seats. Personally Mr. Breckenridge is opposed to an extra session of Congress but from a political standpoint he hopes one will be called. He said: to have discordant elements together is an element of weakness."

Frank Hatton has "let up" on the Civil Service Commission. Perhaps he is waiting for Mr. Roosevelt to return, and perhaps——he has been "fixed."

A new democratic weekly paper is to be issued here in a few days. It is understood that the principal stockholders are New Yorkers.

If republicans here know any thing of the President's intentions in the matter, the idea of calling an extra session of Congress has been abandoned.

The Ohio republican office holders here are already being notified that their presence at home at the coming state election is an inperative necessity and that if they stay away they do so at their own risk.

DISCARDING BIG GUNS.

HEAVY ARTILLERY GRADUALLY BEING GIVEN UP BY EUROPEAN NATIONS.

The tendency in European armies has long been to increase the mobility of the troops. Lighter arms and fewer equipments have come into favor and many old-fashioned ideas about drill have been discharded. The same tendency is now shown in European naval armaments, smaller guns being substituted for the big ones, rapidity of fire and ease of handling being especially sought.

The great 100-ton guns on which so much reliance was placed by the naval defenders of England have proved disappointing. In the first place, they probably could not be used at all in a heavy sea and when they are used they shake the iron-clad from keel to deck, jarring every plate and bolt in her.

In the second place, the active life of heavy guns is a very brief one. Every shot fired from a hundred ton gun weakens it. It is not believed that the best of them will ever be able to fire a shot more than eight hundred rounds. Some of them will probably become worthless after firing a hundred rounds. It is considered that the average life of the great guns carried by the Italian navy and by the Inflexible and the Thunderer of the British navy has been reached when two hundred rounds have been fired from them.

The big guns are destroyed in two ways—by erosion and by disintegration. Erosion flattens the grooves or rifling of the gun, so that its aim is inaccurate. It is caused by the projectile wearing against the grooves. Disintegration is a change in the molecules of the metal and is caused by the tremendous blows which the gun receives from the bursting of large charges of powder. This weakening goes on till the life is pounded out of the gun.

Another important reason for discarding the big guns is that they are losing the advantage which caused them to be made. They were built to admit of the employment of large charges of powder, and thus send a projectile at a high velocity. At first they accomplished this, and projectiles from them had a greater penetration than those from guns of small calibre.

In the last year great improvements have been made in gunpowder in Germany and a especially in France. With the new powder the initial velocity of the cannon-ball has been increased to 2,400 and 2,600 feet a second. This increases the velocity of the projectile of the new six-inch rifle 75 per cent, and makes its energy great enough to penetrate 15½ inches of iron.

Now this powder is so strong that the great guns are not able to stand more than a few rounds of it, and it cannot be safely used in them. Hence the smaller guns are to take their place, as less cumbersome and as having very high penetrative powers.—*New York Evening World.*

Tanner Breaks Loose.

Pension Commissioner Tanner has broken loose from Washington restraints, and is on his way to Milwaukee Encampment with speeches and interviews ready for every opportunity. He was the orator before ten thousand people at Chautauqua on Saturday, where he avowed his purpose to run the pansions away above $90,000,000 next year, and "sit up nights" to scatter the surplus among soldiers and send "some of the coin of the Republic into God's golden sunshine to the homes of the suffering." At Elmira he gave an interview in the same vein, and said—I am debating whether my report shall ask for $110,000,000 or $115,000,000, ; won't there be damning all along the line when those fellows see an increase of $300,000,000 asked for!

It is an open secret that every effort was made short of a positive command from the President or Secretary of the Interior, to prevent Commissioner Tanner from attending the National Encampment, because they feared that his wild speeches would seriously complicate the administration. From the specimen of bricks dropped by Tanner on his way to the Encampment, it is obvious that the apprehensions of the President and Secretary of the Interior were well founded; but now Tanner is loose and there's no power to corral him until he returns to Washington.

The most tireless and deadly foe to a permanent generous pension system to our needy veterans, is Pension Commissioner Tanner. He has done more in a few months of reckless, fraudulent and lawless administration to make our pension system odious than all the foes of generous pensions combined, and unless the administration shall speedily depose Tanner and revise the Pension system to exclude frauds, from Senators to skulkers, and confine its generosity to the claims of meritorious veterans, there will be serious peril to the present pension laws.—*Times.*

OVER NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

COOPER GRAHAM PERFORMS THE DANGEROUS FEAT IN A BARREL.

August 25, Carlisle D Graham successfully performed the most daring feat which he has yet attempted at Niagara, and the treacherous waters made him go beyond his expectation in showing what can be done in the gorge. Graham's ambition has been to go over the Niagara Falls, but his adventure is just as dangerous, and a craft which will withstand the racking it receives over the rocks under the tempestuous lower rapids is sure to go over the falls all right.

The barrel used in this trip was a new one built of locust wood which came from China and which was strong and tough. It is four and a half feet tall, twenty-two inches in diameter across the head and fifteen at the bottom. The diameter at the bulge near the top is twenty-nine inches. The barrel weighs one hundred and fifty pounds, but the weight was increased fully one hundred pounds by sand ballast and a drag of a piece of railroad iron.

Charles Wiedman, John Hefferd and John Weisenberger towed the cask to the centre of the river and set it adrift at 4.40 o'clock. It drifted slowly under the railroad bridges, giving Graham a chance to fasten the manhole with an iron bar and brace himself for the dangers ahead. The suspense, however was not long, for in a few moments the barrel was buried in the first breaker of the Whirlpool Rapids. The mile of rapids had been shot in three and one-half minutes, a twenty mile an hour gait. Graham had not time enough to open the manhole cover in the whirlpool. His barrel rode quickly to the centre of the maelstrom, and was carried toward the Canada shore, passing by a crowd of rescuers on the point.

The party rode down to Lewsiton in a carriage, but the rapids carried the barrel faster than fleet horses could go, and it was lost sight of after it had been apparently sucked under by the maelstrom at the Devil's Hole. These lower rapids are faster, madder and more rocky than the ones above the whirlpool and the danger greater than in the upper rapids.

Graham was found at Lewiston, where he had been rescued more dead than alive, by John Lonsdale and Seymour Fleming. He was in the barrel only twenty-five minutes, altogether and allowing for the time he was floating in smooth water he made the four miles of angry rapids in ten minutes, average twenty-five miles an hour. Graham has announced that he will send his barrel over the Horseshoe Falls, and if it is unharmed will go over in it himself the next day.

An Insult to Every True Soldier.

But to take the next and last step, that is, to declare that a soldier with honor and a soldier with dishonor are equal, that there is no difference between an honorable and a dishonorable discharge, shows too clearly that rank partisanship will go to any length to perpetuate its greedy hold on the perquisites of office. It is an offense done to the whole country and should be resented with infinite indignation. It is an offense done to the veterans, for it bespatters their proud record and smirches their good name.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Everybody Likes

to be called hand-some, especially the young ladies. But this is simply impossible as long as their faces is covered with pimples, blotches and sores. But wait, there is no need of this; one or two bottles of Sulphur Bitters will remove all such disfigurations, and make your face fair and rosy.—*Fannie Bell, Editress.* 8-30-2w.

Tanner's New Order.

Pension Commissioner Tanner has issued the following important order:

"The rule which has hitherto maintained in this office regarding proof of origin of disability, under which the evidence of one commissioned officer, or one orderly sergeant was accepted, while, in the absence of that evidence the testimony of two private soldiers has been required, is hereby so far modified that, in the absence of the commissioned officer or orderly sergeant, the origin shall be held to be proven on the evidence of the claimant and one private soldier, provided always that said claimant and said private be men of reputable character."

A Fortunate Young Lady.

Miss Jennie Martin, 176 North St. Paul St., Rochester, N.Y., says: I suffered long from Kidney complaints — home physicians failed to afford relief. A friend induced me to try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout N. Y. The effect was wonderful. When I had taken two bottles I was cured and have had no trouble since. I write for the benefit of others. 8-16 4w.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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OF YOUR'S
If you fail to examine our stock of "Special Made Clothing."
Don't purchase until you have seen ours.

WE GUARANTEE
All our garments to be of
Superior Fabrics,
Correctly Styled,
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and much lower priced than any other first class clothing.
Remember, we are practical Tailors and Clothiers doing a large business.
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FIRST COST
Clothing may be ordered from us by mail. Samples of cloth and full instructions "How to take measure and obtain a perfect fit" sent Free of Charge.
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Our Patent Automatic Brake on all Carriages, free. We have discontinued wholesaling, by placing your orders direct with the manufacturer you can save several profits. Our stocking prices and special Bargains will astonish you. Goods sold under a guarantee and delivered free to any point in United States. Send stamp for Catalogue, and state class of goods you wish it for.
LUBURG MFG. CO.
160 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

$85 Solid Gold Watch and Chain FREE
Read the $1.00, until lately Best $50 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Both ladies' and gents' sizes, with works and cases of equal value. One Free to each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send Free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Those who write at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address Stinson & Co., Box 315, Portland, Maine.

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A LEADING, POPULAR, PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
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BECAUSE we have the experience as practical Farmers and Manufacturers for Twenty Years.
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FOR SALE BY
DAVID LONG, MILL GROVE.
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Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,
that cannot be equalled to select from. The latest and most stylish lot of
Hats, Caps and Men's Furnishing Goods
just received that will excel all others that we have had.
We are determined to have what is wanted in the line of
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS AND FURNISHING GOODS,
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Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
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The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

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NEW FIRM
Cummings & Verdy,
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Wm. B. Cummings and George W. Verdy having purchased the entire Baking and Confectionery business of B. Schoner in the exchange block announce that after July 1st, 1889, they will constantly supply the public with
FRESH BREAD, CAKES,
ROLLS, BISCUITS, ETC.
OF EVERY VARIETY.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS and NUTS.
ICE CREAM PARLORS ATTACHED.
Orders for parties, picnics, festivals, e.c. solicited.
Feeling assured that we can please we ask a share of public patronage.
June 28 '89-tf. CUMMINGS & VERDY.

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J. G. Wells, the Optician,
WHO HAS JUST COMPLETED A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL COURSE AT BUCKLIN'S OPTHALMIC COLLEGE, NEW YORK.
NO Extra Charge MADE for Examining Eyes,
——PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.——
Fine line pebble and white crystal lenses constantly in stock, also the

Finest line of watches, clocks, and jewelry in Bloomsburg.
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Fine watch work and jobbing neatly and quickly executed. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Next door to I. W. Hartman & Son's, Main St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
NEW CARPETS Latest Patterns in Velvet, Body Tapestry and Brussels, from 50cts. up.
INGRAIN from 20c up. RAG CARPETS from 30c up. STAIR CARPETS from 12½ up. MATTING, to close out for 10c up. OIL CLOTH, all widths and prices.
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NEW MILLINERY!
Just opened—New Fall Styles for Ladies and Children in Felts and Straws.
NEW FEATHERS, TIPS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c.,
H. E. WASLEY.

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Absolutely Pure.

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The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.00 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1889.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1888.

	SOUTH.				NORTH.			
STATIONS.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A.M.	Lv. P.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.	
Bloomsburg,.....	6 28	1 03	8 09	8 35	2 45	6 40		
Main street,.....	6 18	12 58	7 58	8 40	2 36	6 51		
Irondale,.....	6 16	12 56	7 56	8 48	2 42	6 54		
Paper Mill,.....	6 08	12 46	7 48	8 56	2 52	7 04		
Lightstreet,.....	6 03	12 35	7 43	9 02	2 57	7 09		
Orangeville,.....	5 57	12 30	7 35	9 10	3 09	7 16		
Forks,.....	5 45	12 00	7 20	9 25	3 36	7 31		
Hughes,.....	5 42	11 53	7 15	9 30	3 42	7 36		
Stillwater,.....	5 37	11 45	7 10	9 37	3 50	7 43		
Benton,.....	5 28	11 30	7 03	9 42	4 15	7 52		
Edsons,.....	5 23	11 23	6 58	9 51	4 20	7 56		
Cokes Creek,.....	5 20	11 15	6 52	9 57	4 30	8 02		
Sugarloaf,.....	5 15	11 10	6 48	10 03	4 38	8 05		
Laubachs,.....	5 12	11 05	6 43	10 04	4 34	8 10		
Central,.....	5 06	10 57	6 38	10 12	4 40	8 15		
Echo Park,.....	5 01	10 52	6 32	10 17	4 43	8 19		
Jamison City,...	5 00	10 45	6 30	10 20	4 50	8 25		
	Lv. P.M.	Lv. P.M.	Lv. A.M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. P.M.	Ar. P.M.		

Trains on the P. & R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:32 a. m.	11:02 a. m.
3:31 p. m.	6:23 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:13 a. m.	8:32 a. m.
10:57 a. m.	12:06 p. m.
2:35 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
6:56 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a. m.	12:27 p. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:30 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:48 a m	6:39 p m

SALES.

AUGUST 31.—Mrs. E. C. Hagenbuch, administrix of J. J. Hagenbuch, deceased will sell a spring wagon, sleigh, and a lot of wheelwright tools, at S. Knorr's shop in Bloomsburg, at 1 p. m.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

FOR SALE.—A farm about a mile from Afton, containing 50 acres, all under cultivation, with good buildings, with all this year's crops, farming implements and stock will be sold at private sale. For particulars inquire of J. S. Williams, Bloomsburg.
7-26 tf.

FOR SALE.—A fine farm containing eighty-six acres, situate in Columbia County, about 250 yards from D. L. & W. R. R., and having upon it fine large buildings, a never failing spring of water, is offered for sale upon easy terms. Address to
GEO. B. REIMENSNYDER,
7-19-tf. Sunbury, North'd. Co., Pa.

FOR SALE.—A valuable vacant lot on Market St., seven lots on Eighth Street, ten dwellings and a good store property in Bloomsburg. Six farms, two grist mills and two store properties in Col. Co. A good farm of 367 acres with good buildings in Virginia and two farms in Kansas by M. P. Lutz Insurance and Real Estate Agt., Bloomsburg Pa.

LOST NEAR CENTRAL.—A setter dog, color, light brown and white, has a white nose, and small ears for a setter, carries them a little up. The finder will be suitably rewarded by informing or returning to
W. F. BODINE,
Bloomsburg,
Pa.

Personal.

John C. Wenner of Cambra was in town on Monday.

R. C. Neal and Arthur A. Clark of Harrisburg, spent last Sunday in town.

Fred Thorne of Philadelphia is spending his vacation in town.

B. F. Zarr, Esq. has gone to the Granger picnic at Williams' Grove.

Misses Annie and Vida Miller and Lottie Kuhn have returned from the seashore.

Rev. Wm. E. Fischer and wife of Centre Hall, were in town Wednesday and Thursday, looking for a suitable house to rent.

E. M. Tewsbury and family of Catawissa are attending the Granger picnic at Williams' Grove this week.

Mahlon Hamlin, of Catawissa, says the *News-Item*, has applied for a patent on a self-oiling car wheel and a car wheel box.

Joseph H. Sands of Bowling Green, Ohio, who came east during the illness of his brother, James P. Sands, returned home on Monday.

Charles W. McKelvy returned from Eaglesmere on Saturday. Mr. John Limeburner of Philadelphia came down with him and is his guest.

Miss Gertrude Lashell, who has been one of the faculty of the Normal School for several years, has resigned, and was married last week to William E. Wagner of Gordon, at the residence of her brother in Centralia.

S. W. Dickson Esq. and J. F. Kurtz of Berwick; M. P. Lutz, Mrs. Lutz and Maud C. Walker of Bloomsburg; J. B. Patton of Millville; and W. A. Pitts and wife of Orangeville attended the Prohibition convention at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

Jacoby's Oyster Bay will open on Saturday.

The boss sunflower of Briarcreek township measures 47 inches in circumference.

The time for payment of town taxes to the treasurer has been extended to Sept. 5.

L. D. Case has been appointed a storekeeper and gauger for the 12th district.

A meeting of the officers of the Agricultural Society will be held on Saturday.

B. T. Laycock has been appointed postmaster at Wyoming.

Will the person who borrowed Geo. E. Elwell's two volumes of Troubat & Haly, please report to the owner?

John Gunton, a brother of our townsman T. W. Gunton, was buried at Bennetts, Luzerne county, on Monday.

An examination of teachers will be held at Light Street, Sept 2nd.
J. S. GRIMES.

The Seven Days of the Week Society, of the Presbyterian Church will have a sale, with refreshments, Thursday evening Aug. 29, at Mr. David Sheep's on East Street.

The M. E. Sunday school held a basket picnic at Central Park on Thursday.

A number of depradations have recently been committed in Sugarloaf township. Goods have been stolen from several shops.

The regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Monday evening Sept. 2nd at 7:30 oclock, at their rooms.

Col. John Jameson is now engaged in building a railroad in Tennessee, for which he has the contract.

Five men were killed at the Towanda Nail Works on Tuesday, by the explosion of a boiler. A number of others were hurt.

The advertisements of G. W. Keiter and Miss Wasley are changed this week. Read them.

The Normal School will open on Tuesday. Already a larger number of applicants have been enrolled than ever before at this time of the year.

Rev. Sahm, Lutheran minister from Catawissa, will preach in the Evangelical Church, on next Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Distin Cornet Works will not be moved from their present location at Cressona to Williamsport, as announced, but to Pottsville.

There will be a festival in the grove at St James Church in Fishingcreek Twp. on the afternoon and evening of Saturday Sept the 7th.

For school books, stationery, slates, pencils, tablets and everything needed by students, call at the store of W. H. Brooke & Co., where a large assortment can be seen.

W. H. Brooke & Co. are fully prepared for the trade that will be brisk at the opening of the schools. Everything in the stationery and school book line will be found on their shelves.

Harvest Services will be held as follows: On next Sunday, Sept 1, Hilday, at 10:30 a. m. and Briarcreek at 2:30 p. m. and on Sunday Sept. the 8th, Zion at 10:30 a. m. and St. James at 2:15 p. m.

B. F. Savage of Benton on Monday paid over money in his hands as executor of his father's estate under a citation issued to him to do so. The party who cited him he states did not appear.

Already a large freight traffic has been established at Bloomsburg on the P. & R. road since the connection with Rupert. Additional facilities for freight and passengers will be added as rapidly as possible.

Announcement has been made that Rev. F. P. Manhardt, late pastor of the Lutheran church of this place, and Miss Katrina Born, daughter of Dr. P. Born of Selinsgrove will be married Thursday of next week, September 5th.

Miss Fannie McHenry, daughter of Hon. James McHenry of Cambra died at her home on Thursday of last week, aged about 40 years. She was an estimable lady and her death brings sorrow to many hearts. The remains were interred at Stillwater on Saturday afternoon.

William C. Johnston of Danville has been renominated again by the Democrats of Montour county for Register and Recorder. He has held the office for many years, and his repeated nomination term after term, almost without opposition, shows that the democracy of Montour appreciate the merits of a competent and faithful official.

There has been a number of social events recently. Mrs. Oswald entertained a few friends on Friday evening; on Monday night Miss Martha Clark and Miss Annie Ent each gave small dancing parties, and on Wednesday night about thirty couples danced the German at Grange Hall, under the lead of Mr. John Limeburner. More parties are expected.

The American Mechanics were in no way responsible for any disorderly conduct that occurred at their recent excursion to Central Park. At the grove the best of order prevailed. The fight spoken of last week was a half mile away. With so large a crowd, of course it was impossible to prevent some boisterous persons from attending.

The office of the Bloomsburg Banking Company is undergoing repairs and improvements. The counter now occupies two sides of the room, and the entrance to the President's office has been changed so that access can be had from the outer room and yet make it more private. New paint and paper will also brighten up the appearance very much.

The public schools will open on Tuesday next. The High School building will not be ready for occupancy for a few weeks, but the Third street and Fifth street schools will open and be conducted as heretofore. Monday is the regular time for opening the schools, but as the first Monday of September is a legal holiday established by the legislature, and known as "Labor Day," the opening is postponed until next day.

The following letters are held at Bloomsburg, Pa., post-office, and will be sent to the dead letter office, Sep. 3, 1889:

Mr. Warren Bittenbender, Mrs. Hallanin, Mrs. M. A. Sutton, Minnie Yoll.

Persons calling for these letters please say, they were advertised Aug. 20, 1889.
GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

There will be a reunion of the 133 Regiment P. V. at Scranton, on September 17. Company E. went from this county, M. Whitmoyer being Captain.

This is the second reunion, and will be held on the anniversary of the battle of Antietam. Members of the regiment can obtain any desired information by address C. P. Sloan, Bloomsburg, Pa.

A movement is on foot to organize a stock company in Catawissa and purchase the paper mill. Such an enterprise would be a great thing for that town, as it would give work to numerous hands, and would soon bring tenants into the many vacant houses. The proposition is to put in a plant that will make paper out of the pulp now made there. The present plant is an extensive and expensive one, but it makes only pulp out of wood, that must be shipped away to distant mills, and the freight on this heavy material eats up the profit. The capitalists of Catawissa will do a wise thing for themselves as well as the community if they carry out the scheme now under consideration.

Clark & Son have piped their store building for steam heat, and placed radiators in the upper floors. The new addition to the building is nearly completed. The basement is large, well lighted and handsomely finished, and will make a very convenient business place. The first floor will be used by them as a store room, and the second floor will probably be for rent. The store space of this firm is three times as large as it was when Mr. Clark first went into the mercantile business, when the firm was Clark & Wolf. This store is immense, and it is well stocked throughout. They are an enterprising firm and well deserve the prosperity that has attended them.

Enos Jacoby had a partial paralytic stroke on Monday.

The Luzerne republicans have renominated Judge Rice.

Some changes and improvements are being made in the law office of B. F. Zarr, Esq.

Miss Amelia Armstrong's school for boys and girls will reopen Monday, Sept. 2, 1889. 8 24 2w.

Pimples, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure them, take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Prof. E. B. Gumpart, of Pierce College of Business 917 and 919 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, was in town last week in the interest of that institution. Twelve-hundred and sixty-nine students attended last season. The one feature about Pierce's Business College which has added to its popularity, is the fact that it has succeeded in finding desirable positions for such of its graduates as were unprovided for in that respect. The college is in the *Record* building, one of the finest in Philadelphia. A faculty of more than a score of practical men, includes book-keepers from counting houses, teaching book-keeping, lawyers teaching business forms, high school principals teaching English branches, law reporters teaching short hand and type writing. Thomas May Pierce M. A. is the Principal and founder.

NOTES FROM ESPY.

Mr. Frank Hummel is reported to have caught a large fish in the North Branch on last Saturday evening, weighing over eleven pounds. Espy is, therefore, keeping abreast with the times in fishing as well as in other affairs.

On Monday afternoon of this week there was a special meeting of the W. C. T. U. for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the semi-annual convention to be held on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week at Catawissa. The delegates elected are Mrs. Emma Fahringer of the M. E and Mrs. Ellie Deiterich of the Lutheran church.

The ladies from Espy are quite enthusiastic in their work of the W. C. T. U. and deeply interested in this convention. Doubtless many besides the delegates will be in attendance.

Mrs. Prof. J. R. Dimm, D. D. of Selinsgrove, Pa., having been elected to travel through the district of the Susquehanna Synod of the Lutheran church in the interests of Home and Foreign Missions is now prosecuting her work, and will lecture in the Lutheran church at Espy Tuesday evening Aug. 27th. Her special work is to organize, encourage and strengthen societies already in existence.

The S. S. teachers meeting on Monday evenings is being well attended, and the interest is growing. The meeting is conducted by the pastor of the Lutheran church.

The midsummer commissions of the Lutheran church in the Espy pastorate have been held during the present month. Pastoral letters were addressed to all the members, and they were accompanied by a small beneficence envelope, soliciting contributions for Home and Foreign Missions. Sixteen adult members were added to the respective churches constituting the pastorate and the benevolent contributions amounted to $42.09.

Theodore Herman, the youngest son of Louise and Dr. F. W. Redeker, born Dec. 13th, 1888, departed this life Aug 18th, 1889. The cause of death was congestion of the brain. The esteemed Dr. and his family have the sympathy of the community in their deep bereavement, as manifested by the large attendance at the funeral services which were held at the house of mourning, Rev. A. R. Glaze, assisted by Rev. R. Malalieu, officiating.

Council Proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the town council was held on the evening of Aug. 22. Present, Harman, President, and members Fetterman, Gross, Ringler, Yost and Schwinn.

Geo. E. Elwell appears and presents a petition relating to private sewer on Witman's alley. Mr. Ringler moves that the petition be filed, and that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter, carried. The chair appointed as such committee Messrs. Ringler, Yost and Wells.

P. E. Knapp appears and enters complaint regarding condition of culvert under Iron street near his residence, which on account of water pipe leaves insufficient space to carry off water, and at each rain much damage is done to his property.

The location for fire hydrant at West and Eighth streets was fixed on curb line of West street.

Mr. Ringler moves that the resolution passed at last meeting authorizing an ordinance for the opening of East Third street, be reconsidered. Seconded by Mr. Gross. The vote was as follows: Yeas, Fetterman, Gross, Ringler, Harman, Nays, Yost, Schwinn, carried.

Mr. Ringler moves that parties interested be notified that they will be heard in relation to the proposition before the council to open East Third street to East street by an extension running in a line parallel with the line of lots between East street and Chestnut alley, at a meeting of the council to be held Sept. 4, at 8 p. m. Seconded by Mr. Gross, carried.

On motion adjourned to Sept. 4, at 8 p. m.

Two Years.

I. LAST YEAR.

They strolled on the beach by the bright summer sea,
He and she.
And they never paid any attention to me,
He and she.
His air was superb, and to all that he said,
She modestly listened and hung down her head,
While with swift flying blushes her face grew red,
Dear me.

II. THIS YEAR.

Again they are seen on the beach by the sea,
She and He.
Tust they are married this year you will quickly agree,
She and He.
In silence he stalks, while she lays down the law,
A man more submissive the world never saw,
He's learned that a kitten has claws in her paw,
Dear me.
—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Family Gathering.

Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, when a sample bottle is gladly given to you *free* by any druggist, and the large size costs only 50c and $1.00.

Guava.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:—

Allow space enough in your newsy paper for a few items from this place.

Mrs. J. W. Kitchen and son Elmer spent Sunday 25th inst. with Mrs. Erwin Dilts at this place.

C. E. Mann, our operator and agent of Laubachs station, has returned home from his vacation, and is again to be found at his post of duty. Mr. Jno. B. Blue of Pottsgrove, acted in his place during his absence.

Mr. B. R. Laubach, Aaron Hess, Ralph Mosteller and Hervey Long, accompanied by their lady friends, spent Sunday at Harveyville campmeeting. They report an excellent time, and very large attendance.

B. R. Laubach, has completed his delivery of the history of Johnstown flood, everybody appears to be satisfied.

The young child of Chas. McAfee, which was quite sick, is convalescing slowly. Dr. Patterson of Benton being the attending physician.

Quite a number of our young folks contemplate attending campmeeting at Jackson next Sunday, Sept. 1, 1889.

C. M. Laubach and A. L. Fritz visited Stillwater friends Saturday 24th inst.

Miss Lena Cole of Jamison City, who is teaching our school here, is meeting with grand success; for her first term she is certainly proving a competent teacher.

A young son of Mr. & Mrs. H. E. Barninger of Central, died Saturday forenoon, interred at Coles Creek cemetery, Tuesday, 27th.

The short telegraph line from Laubach station to Guava Post office was put in operation Monday, with B. R. Laubach and C. F. Mann as operators.

"HODY."

The Power of the Press.

HE KNEW WHAT WOULD BE DONE TO A CANDIDATE.

"Up in my country," said a Congressman, "there is an old chap who lives on a farm three miles out. It is a fine farm and old Hoxey had a tidy penny put by. But he has an overweening ambition to be a politician. Last fall he was nominated for County Surveyor. As soon as the nomination was made he proceeded to fill up himself and the crowd. About 10 o'clock in the evening he announced his departure.

"'Mush go home," said he. 'Hic—'portant bishness to home. Good—hic—good even', boysh. Mush tell at'ria of this nominashun. Mee—hic—meecher on 'lection day. Whazzer mazzer wiz Hoxey? He's a' ri'.'

"He unhitched his span and after several futile efforts climbed into the Jackson wagon and started home. The docile horses knew the way and when he pulled them into the ditch in his weary efforts to increase their speed would patiently climb back into the road and go on. Finally they wheeled into his yard and stopped by the kitchen door. Hoxey promptly tumbled out and crawled into the house, where he called his wife. She had retired, but came out, candle in hand.

"'M'ria,' said he, gravely, steadying himself by the table, 'I was any yer folks ever in prishon?"

"'Why, no, John. What is the matter?

"'He waved her into silence. 'Wash—hic—washer fazzer hung?'

"'No, indeed. He was as respec—'

"'Jew ever—hic—M'ria—jew ever do anything wrong 'fore I—hic—'fore I married you?'

Certainly not. Why do you ask such questions?'

"'M'ria, I've been nominated for County Sh'veyor 'n 'f you've ever done—hic—done anything wrong it'll all be in she papers in sh' morning.—*Washington Post.*

THE SHAMOKIN FAIR.

CONDITIONS THAT ARE BOUND TO MAKE IT A GRAND SUCCESS.

When the Shamokin driving park and agricultural association opens its gates for the first annual fair which begins on September 10 and lasts until the 14th, the visitors who come to the exhibition will see one of the finest fair grounds and most complete buildings in the State. The track is an elegant half mile one and is acknowledged by turfmen to be one of the very best, but the stables are the special pride of the association, well built, large and commodious and supplied abundantly with pure mountain water they have not their equal in the State. The grand stand is large and convenient, seating 2,000 people.

The grounds are easy of access, the Reading, Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley railroads running right to the gates of the park.

Surrounded by rich farming country the agricultural exhibit is bound to be a fine one.

Shamokin's hotel accomodations are ample comparatively speaking, greater than many cities, and the people of the town and officers of the association are such that the welcome extended to visitors will be a kind and courteous one.

List of Causes for Trial at September Term, A. D. 1889.

M. A. Mansfield vs. F. L. Crane.

William H. Bard vs. John Mordan, et al.

W. A. M. Grier vs. James McAlarney, et al.

Joseph Clewell's, Admr. vs. Abigal Weaver, et al.

City of Philadelphia Trustee vs. George Raup.

C. W. McKelvy, et al. vs. C. B. Brockway, et al.

Isaac C. Burrell vs. P. & R. R. R. Co, et al.

Curtis Mfg. Co. vs. Clark I. Thomas.

M. A. Markle vs. Borough of Berwick.

John W. Hoffman vs. B. & S. R. R. Co.

E. W. M. Low vs. B. & S. R. R. Co.

Jacob Gould vs. Charles Hughes.

Phebe Salmon's Admr. vs. J. S. Bachman, et al.

Frances Gottschall vs. Jeremiah Reeder.

L. N. Lee & Bro. vs. Silas Hoffnagle.

Martha Yeager, et al. vs. William Adams et al.

William Rabb vs. Bernard Stohner, et al.

Thomas W. Edgar vs. C. R. Cox.

Abigial Cole vs. C. W. Eves.

A. M. Harvey vs. Valentine Stout, et al.

P. & R. R. R. Co. vs. Col. Co. A. H. & M. Association.

Catharine Litwiler vs. Henry Litwiler.

S. A. Smith vs. George Farver.

Card of Thanks.

If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair-sized book. How much better to invite all to call on any druggist and get a free sample bottle that you may test for yourself its power. Large bottles 50c and $1.00.

Don't Despair.

If you are weak and weary from some so-called chronic disease, don't give up. Sulphur Bitters has given hope to many invalids, where hitherto there was nothing but despair. It will build up and renew your whole system.—*Editor Weekly American.*

Muncy Valley Fair.

The Muncy Valley Fair will be held on the grounds in Hughesville on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, September 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, 1889. The premium list has been revised and enlarged. Particular attention will be given to horse racing. The track will be put in a better condition than ever before. This is the only fair in Lycoming county and should be liberally patronized by the farmers and others of this and adjoining counties. The premium list will soon be ready for distribution.

Cut Rates to the West.

Cheap tickets to all points in Kansas, Colorado, Indian Territory (Oklahoma), Texas, and other States and Territories in the West, will be sold by the Santa Fe Route from Chicago and other points along the line, on August 6 and 20; September 10 and 24 and October 8.

For particulars ask your Ticket Agent or write to John Byrne, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Santa Fe Route, Chicago. 8-30-tf.

A CHANCE

To make a visit to the great farms of Kansas, Nebraska, Arkansas and Texas at ONE-HALF FARE is offered by the Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. See card headed Harvest Excursions.

1w.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Philip Appleman and family return their sincere and heartfelt thanks to their many friends who so kindly tendered their assistance during their late bereavement in the loss of husband, father and grandfather.

ALICE M. UTT.

Life size crayons in gold frames only $10.
tf M'KILLIP BROS.

Consumption Surely Cured

TO THE EDITOR.—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send wo bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York. [sept-21-1y

It is the Experience of Multitudes

Of intelligent people that a perserving use of Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., will cure Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Debility of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder, and all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, when no other medicine or treatment has been of any permanent benefit. 8-16 4w.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 15, 1889.

Closed Saturdays at 1 P. M.

If your buying thought is Dress Goods, write to us stating the kind of fabric you have in mind, or the purpose for which you desire to use it, with the price you wish to pay, and we will promptly place in your hands samples of the best we can supply at the price. That should mean the best anywhere, for the Wanamaker stock of Dress Goods is the largest and best selected we know of in the world. If you do not know the technical name of the goods, no matter; tell us how they look to your eyes, or how you suppose they look, and we will find them.

Just so of anything else; settle on what you want, as near as may be and write for it.

Sporting things,
Fishing tackle,
Furnishing goods,
Toilet articles,
Millinery fixings,
Books of every sort,
and the thousand other things for home use or wear or house decorating that we have a store full of.

tf. JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Blooded Fowls.

Pit Games, Grist Shawlnecks, Heathwoods, Black B. Reds, that will stay to win. Eggs, 13 for $1. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
WILLIAM DENNIS,
tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.
(Mention thispaper.)

During the month of August we will give a discount of 10 per cent. off of all goods.

H. W. SLOAN.

W. W. Weston was in town yesterday, distributing samples of the noted "Curtis Compound" manufactured by T. A. Black, Wholesale Druggist, Scranton Pa.

Try Curtis Compound.

Try Curtis Compound, Blood, Liver, and Kidney Purifier.

Try Curtis Compound, blood, liver and kidney purifier.

Try Curtis Compound.

Try Curtis Compound, blood, liver and kidney purifier.

Try Curtis Compound.

Try Curtis Compound, blood, liver and kidney purifier.

Try Curtis Compound.

During the month of August we will give you a discount of 10 per cent. off all goods.

Best Colored French Satines 28c with a discount of 10c off at

H. W. SLOAN'S.

McKinley

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

DEATH.

Died in Orangeville August 25, Mrs. Sarah Keim, age 85 years 9 mo. and 15 days.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

When school opens, as it soon will, we trust it will be found that all the scholars and teachers have had a pleasant vacation and with bright eyes and good health are as ready for the work of next term as we are. When we say we are ready we don't mean we are ready to go to school, but that we are ready to furnish the teachers and scholars with everything they may need in the way of school supplies. While the boys and girls have been enjoying themselves with base ball, lawn tennis, croquet and the other amusements of the season, we have had in mind what they would want next, and have filled our shelves with school books, tablets, paper, pens, inks, in fact everything used about the school-room from a slate pencil to an unabridged dictionary.

W. H. BROOKE & Co.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and will be presented to the said Court on the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1889, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. First and final account of David Yost, committee of the person and estate of Benjamin C. Hess, a lunatic.

Prothonotary's office } WM. H. SNYDER,
Aug. 26, 1889. } Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR' NOTICE.

Estate of Anna Coffman, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Anna Coffman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia, and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to W. E. Coffman and D. R. Coffman of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

W. E. COFFMAN,
D. R. COFFMAN,
8-30 6w. * Administrators.

NOTICE.

To the stockholders of the Bloomsburg Steam and Electric Light Company. The annual meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the election of a board of five directors and a treasurer to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the secretary in Bloomsburg on Tuesday September 10, 1889, between the hours of 2 and 4, p. m.

Aug. 16-4t. JOHN M. CLARK, Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Elizabeth Hippensteel, late of Centre township.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Hippensteel, late of Centre township, Columbia County, deceased, have been granted by the Register to Daniel Hartman, to whom all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Or to DANIEL HARTMAN,
A. L. FRITZ, Administrator,
Atty. Benton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Thomas Cole, late of Sugarloaf twp., county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas Cole, late of Sugarloaf twp., county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Joseph R. Cole, of Benton, Col. Co., Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to

Or to JOSEPH R. COLE,
A. L. FRITZ, Administrator,
Atty. Benton, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Springer, late of Madison twp.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Philip Springer, late of Madison Township, have been granted by the Register of Wills to Margaret Springer, to whom all persons indebted to the estate are required to make payment; and to whom all claims are to be presented, properly authenticated for settlement.

Or to MARGARET SPRINGER,
Administratrix.
JOHN G. FREEZE, Esq. Jerseytown, Pa.
Atty. 6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Samuel Appleman, deceased.

The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court, of Columbia County, to make distribution of the money in the hands of the Executor, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, September 2nd, 1889, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to attend to the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate, must appear and prove them, or be forever debarred from any share of said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE, DATED SEPTEMBER 1, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on all of said Bonds outstanding up to Sept. 1, 1889, will be paid on presentation of the same to treasurer, at his office in Bloomsburg, at any time within thirty days from Sept. 1, 1889. If bonds are not presented by October 1, 1889, the interest will be defaulted and applied to other purposes.

H. J. CLARK, Treasurer.
Aug. 30 5t.

REGISTER'S ACCOUNTS.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators' executors' guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, September 23, 1889, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. Account of George Rucle, Administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Ruckle, late of Scott Township, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 2. First and final account of Mattie Ammerman, administrix of Albert Ammerman, late of Fishingcreek township Col. Co., deceased.

No. 3. Account of Gideon Betshline, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Betshline, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased.

No. 4. Account of Aaron Boone, Executor of Mary E. Snyder, deceased, who was guardian of William P. Snyder.

No. 5. Second and final account of George N. Bogart, administrator of the estate of Reuben Bogart, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of H. M. and H. A. Yocum, late of Locust township, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 7. The account of Wm. Chrisman, trustee of Deborah Harrison, deceased, for sale of real estate to pay legacies.

No. 8. Account of Daniel R. Johnson, administrator of William Johnson, late of the township of Madison, deceased.

No. 9. Account of Mary A. Knorr, Executor of Samuel Knorr, deceased, who was guardian of George A. Bevan a minor child of George Bevan.

No. 10. Account of L. B. Rupert, Executor of Eli Barton, deceased, as filed by Evalina Rupert, Executrix of L. B. Rupert, deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of W. S. Hess, administrator of George Ketchner, late of Centre township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 12 First and final account of H. J. Knorr, and Wesley Knorr, executors of H. B. Knorr, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of I. A. Dewitt, executor of Daniel Force, late of Fishingcreek township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of W. F. Snyder, executor of John Eggert, of Berwick, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 15. Account of Mary A. Knorr, executrix of Samuel Knorr, who was one of the executors of Stacy John, deceased.

No. 16. Third and partial account of Elizabeth S. Jackson and Mordecai W. Jackson, executors of the estate of Clarence G. Jackson, late of the borough of Berwick, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 17. First and final account of Wesley Dildine, administrator of James Dildine, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Amos K. Heacock, executor of Alice E. Heacock, deceased.

No. 19. Account of Samuel Appleman, guardian of Otis Pealer, a minor child of Sylvester Pealer, late of Fishingcreek twp., deceased.

No. 20. Fourth partial account of James McAlarny, executor of George Longenberger, late of the township of Main, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of John A. Hoffman and C. A. Sitman, executors of Thomas J. Hoffman, late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 22. First and final account of John Lore, guardian of Harriet L. Moser, late Harriet L. Cornelison, a minor child of George W. Cornelison, late of Pine township, Columbia Co., deceased.

No. 23. First and partial account of Louis Lowenberg and Sarah Lowenberg, administrators of the estate of David Lowenberg, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 24. Fourth and final account of Moses Savage, one of the executors of Joshua Savage, late of Jackson township, Col. Co., deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL, Register.

IMPORTANT!

Having done business in the United States for years our reputation and responsibility is established. We want three men in your vicinity to represent us, to whom exclusive territory will be given. Handsome outfit free. Salary and expenses paid weekly. Previous experience not required. Write at once for terms. Hardy stock a specialty.

MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y.
1-26-3 mo.

SHERIFF'S SALE
— OF —
Real Estate!

By virtue of sundry writs of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

Monday, September 23, 1889,

at 2 o'clock p. m. the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county of Columbia and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows: On the north by Fifth street of said town, on the east by lot of Mrs. Jacoby, on the south by Pearl street, and on the west by Chestnut alley, being 110 feet in width, and 160 feet deep, whereon is erected a frame dwelling house, stable and outbuildings.

Seized taken into execution at the suit of J. R. Montgomery's use, against Charles Krug, and to be sold as the property of Charles Krug.

MILLER. Lev. Fa.

ALSO,

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Seventh street, 80

BROWN-SEQUARD'S DISCOVERY.

PHYSICANS IN CHICAGO WHO THINK ITS VIRTUES MOSTLY DUE TO IMAGINATION IN THE PATIENT.

The physicians of Chicago do not seem to be of one mind in regard to the merits of Dr. Brown-Sequard's elixir. "I can't say that I have very much faith in the elixir," said Dr. John A. Benson. "I have been using it for some time, and to tell the truth, it dosen't seem to me that there is much to it. But I do not say there is nothing in it, for I believe in giving everything a fair show, and I cannot feel disposed to condemn a theory before it has fairly been put into practice, but in speaking as I do I have reference merely to my own experiments."

"Then you have used the elixir in your practice?"

"Oh yes, I have already made a good many experiments with it, and it is from the result of them that I derive the opinions I gave you."

"And did none of the persons you treated feel the rejuvenating effect of the fluid injected?"

"Well, when the patient knew what I had been doing he felt better, or thought he did. So far, however, it has been my observation that the person treated noticed the good effect only when he or she knew what had been done. This being true, it goes a long way towards proving that the imagination has a good deal to do with this elixir. However, I think it may be in the case of most persons the fluid has the effect of a stimulant, and that for the time being it may strengthen them, but it doesn't appear that its effect will be lasting.

"One or two things have struck me as being very extraordinary, supposing that the elixir has the properties claimed for it. One of my cases was that of an old gentleman who was very infirm. Well, I told him I would experiment upon him. Accordingly I went to his house. Instead of filling the syringe with the fluid I put milk and water into it and injected that into the old man's system. Now, believe me when I say that the old man told me an hour later that he felt much better and for a day or two he insisted that he never felt so well in his life. I did not tell the old gentleman what I had done, and since that time he has thought himself a great deal stronger than he has been for years. I have not the least doubt that he did feel better, but it was imagination that accomplished it all, and not the milk and water injected into his system.

Dr. Charles Gilman Smith said that he thought it possible that there was something in the discovery. "And," he said, "it is very possible there is nothing in it. I myself have not made any experiment with the elixir, but I have read much and thought much about the matter. In talking with those who have made the experiments and in my reading I found many different opiuions. Some doctors are favorable to the elixir, and others are against it. I think however, that the majority of the doctors are inclined to condemn the elixir. As to the real value of Dr. Brown-Sequard's discovery I cannot speak positively."

A SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS.

AN ENGLISH INVENTION WHICH PERMITS THE PASSAGE OF LIGHT.

It is impossible to conceive anything that could supersede glass in the matter of transparency, but in respect of brittleness and rigidity it is very far from being a perfect material. A substitute is now proposed, which if it lacks the transparency is free from the defects mentioned. To describe it briefly, it is a fine wire netting covered with a prepared varnish which permits the light to pass through as freely as glass of the variety known as cathedral. It is almost as flexible as a sheet of canvas, and is absolutely air-tight and water tight. Dr. Ford, the inventor, has been working at the problem for years, and after experimenting with many products he found that he could, by passing the wire netting through a series of baths of linseed oil chemically prepared, produce a material with the properties of amber. It is at once tough and elastic, and cannot be broken even by a very considerable weight falling upon it.

The London company that is working the patent displayed in the Royal Aquarium recently a number of productions in which the new material is utilized, but perhaps the most striking of all was the roofing of the aquarium itself. Unless one's attention was directed to the roof of the building it would never strike a visitor that the dome was not covered with glass, but with the new transparent material. In their last report the directors of the aquarium state that the change has effected a saving of over £200 a year in glass and labor, and there is now no danger of falling glass and that the insurance rate has been reduced by 25 per cent. The material is made in sheets ten feet by four feet, and by the use of varnish on the overlaping edges they are practically connected into one great covering. It is unaffected by heat upto 230 degrees and is a non-conductor. The initial cost is perhaps greater than cheap glass, but the new material compares favorably with the dearer qualities, and its durability must of course, be taken into consideration. A coarser material, termed carboline, is being utilized for the roofs and walls of soldiers' huts, and we are informed that the Government has given orders for its use. Experiments are being made in garden forcing houses, and if the exclusion of the sun's rays is no drawback, then the gain in durability will be very gaeat.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Nanticoke Man Killed by a Shot Intended for Thieves.

On the 19th a peculiar and fatal accident occurred at Nanticoke. Frank Lorenson, a young man of 25, residing on church street, has lost some of his pigeons lately and suspected that thieves had stolen them.

The birds were kept in the loft of the barn. At last he hit upon a plan which he fancied would put a stop to these depredations. He secured a large navy revolver, loaded it, suspended it from a beam just inside the door, with the muzzle pointing to the door, cocked the weapon and adjusted to the hammer a string in such a manner as to cause the opening of the door to explode the revolver.

He went away and awaited developements. Next day he went to the barn, and apparently forgetting about the trap, pulled open the door. At the same instant there was an explosion and the young man fell upon the floor, the bullet having entered his body a few inches below the heart.

Neighbors bore him to his home and Dr. Davis was called. The surgeon probed for the ball but did not find it, and had to abandon the probing because of the weak condition of the patient. He died that afternoon.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A number of the Brooklyn capitalists have decided to open a hotel on the New York plan in Paris. They believe it will attract American customers as well as the trade of English persons who have visited the United States. If it does there is money in it.

The latest use of photography is to make a cannon ball take a picture of its own wabblings. An arrangement something like a camera is to be placed in the forward end of the projectile, and when it is fired directly at the sun the light traces lines upon the plate, from the direction of which it can be told whether the projectile has kept in one position or has wavered to and fro during its flight.

Fifteen Presidents have visited New England as Presidents, reckoning the two Adamses and Pierce among the number, and four went thither before they became Presidents. These are the facts as they are shown by the records. New England and the Presidents have become pretty well acquainted.

The Austrian archbishops are probably the most highly paid in the world. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna has only about $30,000 a year, but the Cardinal Archbishop of Olmutz has $200,000, the Cardinal Archbishop of Prague has $175,000, the Archbishop of Erirn has $300,000 and the primate of Hungary, the Cardinal Archbishop of Grau, has $400,000 a year.

The total original cost of the British war ships of all sorts at the last Spithead review, paraded for the inspection of the Emperor, was £16,853,765. The number of ships present was seventy-three; of torpedo-boats thirty-eight. The weight of metal contained in the heavy guns was 8,609 tons. The tonnage was approximately 360,000 tons. Five hundred and sixty-nine heavy guns, irrespective of quick-firers and machine guns, composed the armament.

Spokane Falls is recovering rapidly from the effects of the great fire within her borders. The chief baker of the city resumed business the day after the fire. Having no sign he hoisted a pitchfork above the ridge pole of the "shack" he was living in, with a loaf of bread stuck on each tine. A tea merchant resumed business with similar expedition, although his entire outfit consisted only of two or three packages of tea, two or three sacks of coffee, a table, a mill and a pair of scales.

Dr. Brown-Sequard is an American. His father, Capt. Edward Brown, of the American Navy, was a Philadelphian and married a French woman on the Island of Mauritius named Sequard. He and his descendants took the name Brown-Sequard. The distinguished scientist, whose Elixir of Youth is making a sensation, was their eldest child. He was educated in France but was afterwards a professor at Harvard and practiced medicine in Philadelphia for some years subsequent to 1873. He was married twice, his first wife being Miss Fletcher, of Boston, a relative of Daniel Webster.

The somewhat unsafe belief that our fuel products are inexhaustible will be strengthened by the news of the discovery of rich coal deposits in the Rocky Mountains. Professor McGee, of the United States Geological Survey, says that a calculation as to the quantity of anthracite coal in the country and the probable consumption leads to the conclusion that such deposits will be exhausted within a century, while, judging from the known supply, bituminous coal will not last longer than three or four centuries. It is altogether probable however, that great veins of undiscovered bituminous coal may yet be tapped.

The Navy Department has ordered that the work of getting the sloop-of-war Galena ready for service in Haytian waters be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is said that Rear-Admiral Gherardi, who is now at Port-au-Prince with the veteran Kearsarge, in anticipation of General Hyppolite's overthrow of President Legitime, apprehends that Port-au-Prince will become a scene of terrible slaughter and riot, and that in order to protect the lives and property of Americans there a larger force than he has available on the Kearsarge will need to be landed. International law would only sanction the landing of men to protect the United States Legation and Consulate, but graver exigencies may arise, and it is desirable to be ready to meet them.

The Dramaits Personae in the now celebrated Terry – Broderick duel numbered thirteen. The duel was fought early on the morning of September 13, 1859, within ten miles of the centre of San Francisco. David S Terry, the challenger, was accompanied to the field by Calhoun Benham, a lawyer, and Thomas Hayes, County Clerk of San Francisco, as seconds; Samuel H. Brooks, then Comptroller of State-elect, now United S. Sub-Treasurer at San Francisco, as field conceior and Dr William Hammond and W. D. Aylette as surgeons. D. W. Perley, whose busy intermeddling really precipitated the fatal meeting, was also of the party. With David C. Broderick came David D. Colton and Leonidas Haskel as seconds, Ex-Congressman Joseph C. McKibbin as field counselor and Dr. Frederick von Loehr as surgeon. Bernard Lagvarde, a French gunsmith acted as armorer to load the pistols. Every one in attendance except the armor were Democrats. Of Terry's retinue all except "Tom Hayes" were "chivalry wing Democrats," as they were called while Broderick's supporters were known as Douglas or anti. Locompation Democrats. Of these thirteen two alone survive, and the eleven with one exception died peaceably and according to the order of nature. The exception was David D. Colton, whose widow is now plaintiff in a suit to recover many millions from Stanford, Crocker and Huntington as her husband's interest in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The cause of Colton's death was alleged to be injuries received while attempting to ride a bucking horse.

The statement that the order conferred recently upon Mr. Edison by King Humbert carries with it the rank of count is not exactly correct. None of the Italian orders, not even that of the Annunciata, entitle their possessors to any other rank than that of Commendatore (Commander) and Cavaliere (Chevalier). Neither of these are hereditary. Until two years ago the Imperial Austrian order of the Iron Crown conferred upon its possessors the hereditary rank of Baron and Chevalier. But that privilege is now abolished, and at the present time no European orders except those of Great Britain entitle the wearer to put a handle to his name.

GO AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.

The announcement of a series of what have become known as harvest excursions to be run by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway during the months of August, September and October, will be joyfully received by a large number of our readers who are becoming interested in those portions of the wonderful Northwest, reached by this railroad and its connections. Topographical and sectional maps accompanied by vivid descriptions and voluminous crop reports, are excellent mediums for awakening the interest of home seekers in a new country, and these supplemented by opportunities placed within the reach of all for visiting the country at a season when exact demonstration can be made of its merit, give convincing evidence of the fact that the North-Western Company has sufficent faith in the regions traveled by its lines, to extend unusual facilities for all to go and see for yourself.

The excursions will be five in number, and will leave Chicago August 6th and 20th, September 10 and 24th, and October 8th. Tickets can be purchased at the rate of one fare for the round trip to points in Iowa, Minnesota, South and North Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana. These tickets will be good to return thirty days from the date of purchase, with stop-over privileges in certain territories, thus giving land-seekers ample time and opportunity to "spy out the land," and to discover for themselves the fitness of the great West and Northwest for homes and investments. South Dakota just blossoming into vigorous statehood, with over six million acres of government free land now open to settlement, and a large area of cheap railroad and deeded lands; the fertile valleys and mining interests of the Black Hills, of uncalculated value; the beautiful and productive Elkhorn and Niobrara valleys of Nebraska, and the broad grazing districts of Wyoming are all traversed by the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and are available by means of these excursions. Maps and circulars giving detailed information and rates from Chicago to all principal points will be mailed on application to

E. P. WILSON,
Gen'l Passenger Ag't, C. & N-W. R'y.
Chicago, Illinois. 4w.

DANGER IN GRAPE SEEDS.

THE LIFE OF A NEW YORKER ENDANGERED BY SWALLOWING THEM.

William Walton a young business man of New York associated with his father, W. T. Walton, in the fancy dry goods business, is suffering from the lodgement of a grape seed in the narrow vermiform appendix of the caecum.

Young Mr. Walton has submitted to the necessary surgical operation but his life still hangs in the balance.

The vermiform appendix is a tail-like appendage of the caecum, which is located on the right side of the bowels. Its average diameter is about the size of a pipe stem. It terminates in a blunt point and if any substance which can not be absorbed (such as a grape seed, an orange seed, or an lemon seed) finds its way there it will in time produce inflammation. Then a surgical operation becomes necessary in order to save a patient's life, as an abscess is likely to form, which, if not promptly treated, will surely cause death.

According to the statement of a physician of prominent standing the first operation necessary in a case of this kind was successfully performed by the late Dr. Sands about the time he was associated with Dr. Fordyce Barker in the case of the late Hon. Roscoe Conkling.

Punishing Wife Beaters.

Some body has sent us a copy of the Hagerstown (Md.,) *Globe* that contained a marked article giving an account of the punishment that was administered at the whipping post to Daniel C. Herbert a resident of that neighborhood for beating his wife. This is the new method of punishment for wife beating prescribed by the law recently enacted in Maryland. Herbert had come home intoxicated, and after abusing his wife with curses and blows he proceeded to choke her until she became insensible. He was sentenced to receive fifteen lashes on the bare back, which the Sheriff laid on with his full strength.

From the tone of the paper in which the account of the whipping is given there does not appear to be any mawkish sentiment entertained in Hagerstown against this way of punishing men who beat their wives. There can be no question that "the punishment fits the crime," and it is to be regretted that other States do not follow the example of Maryland in giving the similar treatment to this kind of human brute. The only fault to be found with the proceedings in the case published by the Hagerstown paper is that the lashes were limited to fifteen. They should not have been one less than fifty.—*Bellefonte Watchman.*

More Boodle for Pension Agents.

The fact that there will be a Republican majority in both branches of Congress and a President in the Executive chair who would never venture to veto a general pension bill will make any effort to stay the tide of pension extravagance almost hopeless. Besides several measures for readjusting pensions to a more liberal scale, removing the limitations upon arrears and admitting to the rolls those who were confined in rebel prisons, without a dependent pension bill, such as President Cleveland vetoed will be brought forward agan.—*N. Y. Times.*

Dyspepsia.

Makes the lives of many people miserable, and oftimes leads to self destruction. We know of no remedy for dyspepsia more successful than Hood's Sarsaparilla. It acts gently, yet surely and efficiently, tones the stomach and other organs, removes the faint feeling, creates a good appetite, cures headache and refreshes the burdened mind. Give Hood's Sarsaparilla a fair trial. It will do you good.

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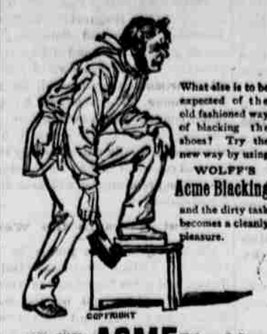

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Sheds Water or Snow. Shoes can be washed clean, requiring dressing only once a Week for men, once a Month for women.
It is also an Elegant Harness Dressing.
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Bright's Disease.
A Ten-Year-Old Child Saved After the Failure of Four Physicians.

My little girl, ten years of age, was taken sick in March, 1888, with scarlet fever. When recovering she took a severe cold, which developed Bright's Disease of the Kidneys. Her ankles, feet and eyes were terribly swollen; she had a burning fever, and all the symptoms of an aggravated case of Bright's Disease. Four of our best physicians attended her, but without success, and

Her Life was Despaired of.

But a mother's love and prayers surmount all difficulties, and I determined to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. This was a last resort, and I hoped, although my little daughter's case was a very severe one, that the Favorite Remedy would do for her what it had done for others whose condition had not been, seemingly, so hopeless. How happy I am that I determined upon this course—for an improvement was at once perceptible. The fever left her—her appetite improved—she gained six pounds in a short time, and one by one the well known and dreaded symptoms of the disease left her. Words fail to express my gratitude, and I cannot too earnestly recommend the Favorite Remedy. It was

A MARVELOUS RECOVERY.

and is due entirely to the Favorite Remedy, which was the only medicine taken after her case was abandoned by the physicians.
Mrs. Laura A. Kempton, West Rutland, Vermont.
The diseases that follow Scarlet Fever, Measles, Diphtheria and various other complaints often leave behind them sequelæ of the most dangerous character. To expel all traces of such disorders, tone up the various organs, and fill the veins with pure and nutritious blood, use Dr. David Kennedy's

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his Remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address, REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
A-&-Co.-Dec.-7-1y.

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The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN.
This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Don't Kidneys are out of order. Use not ever take
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Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow stick? Is your substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS
Don't Wait!
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Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is
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Try a Bottle To-day!
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A Wonderful Cave.

THE BODIES OF A STRANGE RACE DISCOVERED IN COLORADO.

Last Thursday night, a week as the story goes, the night-shift in the Minnie Mine, at Aspen, Colorado, put in two thirty-inch holes in the breast of a five hundred foot level and fired the blast just before leaving for the surface. On returning to the mine it was found that the two shots had broken into a cave, the extent of which they proceeded to explore. Going in a few feet they found the walls covered with crystalized lime and lead that glittered like diamonds. Here and there little stalactites hung from the ceiling. The lime formation resembled lace and frieze of wondrous beauty. The cave had a descent of about twenty degrees, and they found rooms and chambers grand beyond description.

They had entered about two hundred feet when they found a flint axe. A little further was a pool of fresh water, and a strong current of fresh air was felt. Further on a chamber was discovered covered with a brownish muck that was sticky. Gilfillan, who was in the lead, suddenly stopped and said: "There sits a boy." Sure enough, there sat a human form. The head was resting on the knees and the arms were drawn around the legs Indian fashion. A stone bowl and axe were found beside the figure. The body was well preserved, but in trying to lift it one arm broke off it. Other bodies in different attitudes were found in the chamber, but when disturbed they crumbled. One stone man was brought out with the loss of arms and feet. The discovery has caused great excitement in Aspen, as the bodies do not seem to be those of Indians.

A Story for Music Lovers.

HOW ROSSINI EXPLAINED HIS REASONS FOR SITTING BEHIND AN EMPTY PLATE.

Rossini, who had always *le mot pour rire*, used to say: "In olden times they used to compose music for the brain and for the ears; but it seems to me that nowadays people are quite content when the thing looks well." This, I feel confident, was often his guiding opinion. For instance, when Meyerbeer gave "The Huguenots," his lawyer and Coreligionaire Cremieum gave a luncheon, where he invited some influential friends to meet Meyerbeer. Rossini, one of the guests, ate nothing.

Mme. Cremieux, with the lynx eye of any hostess who has people around her table invited for a meal, suddenly bounced upon her abstemious guest with that question which every lady imagines must go straight to the heart of her guests. "I am sure, M. Rossini, you don't like that dish; one can not easily please such a fine connoisseur as you are." "Pardon, madame, that is not at all the reason, but I never eat between my breakfast and my dinner. Of course, you will ask me why, then, did I come to a luncheon party? I will tell you. The other day I was invited to hear a performance of my 'William Tell' overture. At the moment the allegro begins I saw two men in the band putting their trumpets up, but I could not for the life of me hear one note; so I asked the manager why they did not play. 'Oh, that is very simple,' he said. 'I could not get two trumpeters, but I thought I'd get some men to hold up the trumpet. It always looks well to see trumpets in an orchertra; but, of course, as they can't play, you can't hear them.' Now, I can't eat any more than they could play; but as Meyerbeer, who is so superstitious, would have taken it for a bad omen if I had sent an excuse, I thought I would just sit behind my plate, because it looks well to have old friends sit round one's table."—*Temple Bar.*

A President on Brandy for Sickness.

The President of the Baltimore Medical College, Dr. Byrd, who has thoroughly tested Speer's wines, etc., says;

I have prescribed Speer's Port Grape Wine with marked and decidedly beneficial effects. I am prepared to bear testimony to the value of his Pedro J. Brandy, also, as a pure and valuable article in all cases of disease in which a reliable stimulant is required. I would be happy to feel that I was instrumental in inducing my fellow citizens to patronize these productions, to the exclusion of the foreign "doctored," and harmfully adulterated wines and brandies with which our people are often injured.

HARVEY L. BYRD, M. D.
President and Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, Baltimore Medical College.

A very interesting calculation has recently been made by the Statistical Bureau in Berlin. Four-fifths of the power machines at present in activity in the world have been erected during the pas twenty-five years. The country that possesses the highest amount of horse power is the United States, with 7,500,000 horse power; then follow England, with 7,000,000; Germany, with 4,500,000; France, with 3,000,000, and Austro-Hungary, with 1,500,000. These figures do not include locomotives, of which there are 105,000 at work, with a total horse power of 3,000,000. Thus the total horse power in the world is 46,000,000. A steam "horse power" is equivalent to three actual horses' strength, and each living horse represents the strength of seven men. Thus the total horse power of the entire world represents the work of 1,000,000,000 men, or more than twice the working population of the earth. Steam has thus tripled the entire human work power of the earth.

Hospital Remedies.
What are they? The growth of intelligence in medical matters has given rise to a demand for a class of genuine, reliable medicines. The opportunity of the ignorant quack, who grew rich curing everything out of a single bottle has passed. To supply satisfactorily this demand this list of remedies has been created. They are the favorite prescriptions of the most famous medical practioners of the day, gathered from the Hospitals of London, Paris Berlin and Vienna. Prescriptions which cost the patients of these specialists from $25 to $100, are here offered, prepared and ready for use, at the nominal price of *One Dollar Each.* Not one of them is a cure all; each one has only the reasonable power of curing a single disease and each one keeps its contract. Sufferers from Catarrh, Diseased Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Liver and Kidney Complaints, Fever and Ague, Neuralgia, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, or Nervous Debility, should send stamp for descriptive catalogue to Hospital Remedy Co., No. 38½ West King St., Toronto, Canada. If your druggist does not keep these remedies remit price and we will send direct free of duty.

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July, August, September.
"At this season, when life offers the greatest attractions and the most delightful resources to persons whose soundness of body permits out-of-door exercise and amusements, multitudes are debarred from the joys of the summer by hay fever, one of the most exaspera ing, wearisome, and depressing ills to which humanity is subject—obscure, inexplicable, descending on a stayed date like an inevitable blow of fate. The sufferers from hay fever have looked in vain for any trustworthy remedy. Many of them however, have looked to vain because they have been ignorant of Ely's Cream Balm, an admirable remedy for hay fever in all its forms. Agreeable in the use, entirely devoid of any unpleasant after-effects, this Cream Balm quickly allays inflammation and secures that relief for which the sufferer has longed in vain."—From *The Christian Union, New York City, July 18, 1889.*
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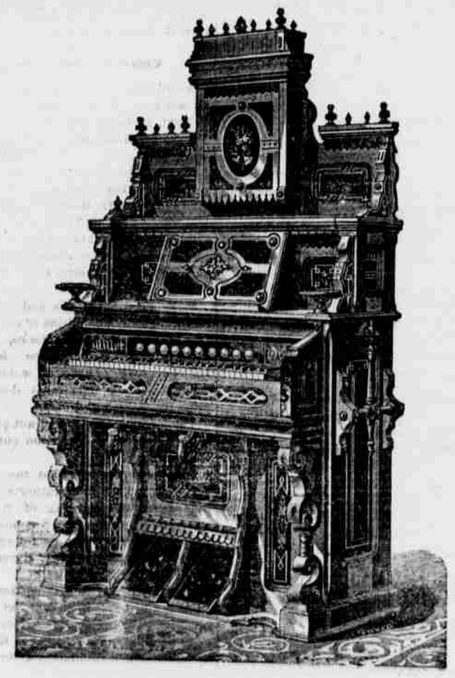

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EPP'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists,
oct. 26-d-6t. London, England.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.
BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH.				
	P M	P M	A. M	A. M	M
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 55	10 10	6 15	
Cameron	5 53	....	10 25	6 30	
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34	
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40	
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 58	
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05	
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12	
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 15	7 20	
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27	
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31	
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35	
Berwick	7 05	2 48	11 37	7 42	
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49	
Hick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55	
Shickshinny	7 30	3 09	11 58	8 06	
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17	
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 22	
Avondale	7 54		12 20	8 33	
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33	
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38	
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 46	
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49	
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53	
Wyoming	8 22	5 52	12 50	8 58	
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 3	
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03		
Lackawanna	8 40	....	1 11		
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19		
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25		
SCRANTON	9 00	4 22	1 30	9	

STATIONS.	SOUTH.				
	A M	A M	P M	P	
SCRANTON	6 10	9 50	2 05	6	
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 2	
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30	
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37	
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45	
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50	
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55	
Maltby	6 51	10 30	....	6 59	
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03	
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07	
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12	
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16	
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21	
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25	
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7